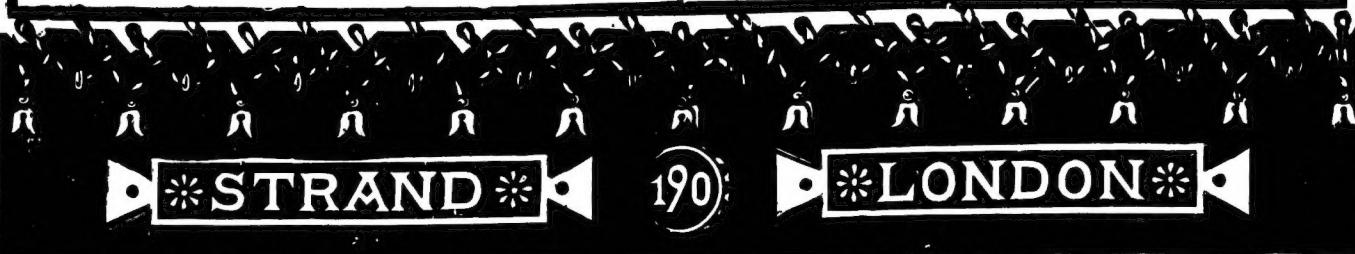


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NOVEMBER 4, 1899

THE  
**GRAPHIC.**  
AN  
ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER.



PRICE NINEPENCE

THE GRAPHIC NOVELS

# THE GRAPHIC

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 1, 1899—VOL. LX. EDITION DE LUXE  
Regularly Issued as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1899

WITH TWO EXTRA SUPPLEMENTS  
*The War and Map of the First Three Battles*

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DRAWN BY PERCY F. S. SPENCE

The Boer mobilisation was very rapid. In many cases the men did not wait to be commandeered, but proceeded spontaneously to the front. For transport and commissariat, horses, cattle, bicycles, and goods

were commandeered. The great bulk of the population left Johannesburg when war seemed inevitable, taking very little with them. To seize the property of Uitlanders must have been a great delight to the Boers

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR IN JOHANNESBURG: COMMANDEERING HORSES

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALICE M. YATES



PRINTED BY F. DE HAENEN

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. KAPP AND CO., CALCUTTA

THE 2ND KING'S ROYAL RIFLES AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD AT CALCUTTA: BREAKFAST BEFORE EMBARKING  
OFF TO THE FRONT: THE INDIAN CONTINGENT LEAVING FOR THE FRONT

THE 2ND KING'S ROYAL RIFLES AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD AT CALCUTTA: BREAKFAST BEFORE EMBARKING

## Topics of the Week

ENGLISHMEN, as a rule, have broad backs and somewhat tough hides. Were it otherwise, the **A Study in Angophobia** indecent glee with which the news of last Monday's disaster to our arms in South Africa was received on the Continent would cause them serious annoyance. They are strong

enough, however, to regard such manifestations of malignity with equanimity, and perhaps with a little wonderment at the intense hatred with which the foreigner is good enough to regard this country. It may be interesting, though it is perhaps scarcely worth while, to inquire into the origin of this hatred. There is really very little mystery about it. The English Radical, who declares it is all the fault of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, and that it is the result of a Fashodaesque policy, speaks with the defects of a short memory and an insufficient acquaintance with history. That his memory is short is proved by the fact that only eighteen months ago his favourite theme was Lord Salisbury's proneness to "graceful concessions." That his knowledge of history is of the flimsiest is shown by the further fact that Germany was just as much hated as we are after 1870, and yet no one doubts that Prince Bismarck was the greatest statesman of our times. Nor was it because Germany had pursued a Fashodaesque policy towards Denmark, Austria and France that she found herself so cordially disliked from end to end of Europe a quarter of a century ago. A Greek philosopher once said that "Censure is a tax which great men pay to society," and the late Count Moltke, in a famous speech in 1872, unconsciously plagiarised this apophthegm when he assured the Reichstag that the uncharitableness with which all Europe was filled in regard to Germany was really envy at the success of German statecraft. So it is with us to-day. The hatred of Europe is an envious tribute to our success, and while we remain the great Empire we are, and show that we are able to hold and extend our heritage, criticism and abuse will be our lot. So much for the permanent basis of foreign Angophobia. Its especial bitterness at the present moment is, no doubt, due to other causes. These, also, are not difficult to identify. The Transvaal is a great prize, and British patience had led foreigners to hope that it would fall to other hands than ours. Germany had looked with longing upon it from Damaraland; France had nourished similar hopes which had strengthened since her foothold on Madagascar had been secured. Our action now, and the revelation of the fact that we do not intend to turn our backs on our resolution to settle once for all the fate of South Africa below the Zambesi, have shattered these hopes. Foreign disappointment naturally takes refuge in charges of bad faith and piracy against this country—naturally, we say, because the foreigner measures our corn by his own bushel. The authors of the Ems despatch cannot easily be persuaded that we are really the aggrieved party; the organisers of the piratical expedition which hoisted the tricolour at Antananarivo cannot be expected to understand that our diplomatic campaign against the Transvaal was undertaken solely in the interests of a persecuted community of our kinsmen and for the observance of duties which had been deliberately violated. We are, in short, being charged with crimes which are reminiscences of the proceedings of our own detractors in their attempts to satisfy their earth-hunger. Such are the mainsprings of the Anglophobe ravings with which the European Press is now so largely filled. They afford a curious study in what the Germans call *Völkerpsychologie*, but beyond that they need not trouble us. Only very short-sighted students of international politics will allow themselves to be alarmed by these outbursts. And for two reasons: In the first place, European statesmen are not quite so stupid as their journalists; in the second place, we are still quite capable of protecting ourselves.

**After Sixty Years** If the new Board of Education is able in 1960 to show such a record of good work well done as that set forth in the last report of the Committee of Council on Education, its now expiring predecessor, the nation will have every reason to be satisfied. That the Committee has sometimes gone wrong during its sixty years of labour is merely another way of saying that it has necessarily been composed of fallible mortals, there being no supply of infallibles on offer. But taking its work as a whole, it must be a very censorious mind that grudges a meed of praise to the controlling body under whose auspices and guidance popular education has made such gigantic strides. True, money has sometimes been spent too profusely, nor can the Committee be acquitted of having given encouragement to educational faddists of various sorts. It is also open to the charge of not always according sympathetic consideration to the poorer class of ratepayers. In these respects and some others the new

Board will, it is to be hoped, improve on the practice of its predecessor. At the same time it should always bear in mind the desire of the nation as a whole to insure an efficient practical education within reasonable limits for every child in the kingdom. There is no occasion to include "accomplishments" in the elementary curriculum, while the teaching of modern languages must necessarily be a waste of time and trouble unless parents are willing to continue such tuition after their children quit school. But there is no reason whatever why the pupils should not be well grounded in commercial knowledge before becoming exempt from farther attendance.

**HAPPILY**, the very liberal support accorded by the nation to the Mansion House Refugees' "Absent-Minded Beggar" Relief Fund has not operated detrimentally to the Transvaal War Fund, as seemed not unlikely to occur. On the contrary, public generosity appears to have been stimulated by the first effort to go one better at the second time of asking. Nor is it at London alone that this genuine patriotism is in evidence. All the great centres of population, and even some that have not yet reached greatness, have started subscription lists of their own, and there is keen rivalry among them as to which shall come second to London. In addition, large sums are being collected for local purposes connected with the relief of sufferers by the war as advocated by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolseley in their joint appeal; in fine, there seem to be no limits to John Bull's willingness to respond to Mr. Rudyard Kipling's call, "Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay." The one desire burning in all minds and hearts is to mitigate the suffering inseparable from war; to prevent it altogether is, of course, impossible. So far as the living soldiers' wives and children are concerned, the public may accept it that their present necessities are provided for. But a far larger sum than that in hand will probably be required to make anything like satisfactory provision for the unhappy widows and orphans. It would be a true office of religion, therefore, for some Sunday to be set apart by ministers of all denominations for a National War Fund collection, the proceeds to be passed on to the Mansion House for distribution.

**GERMAN** opinion appears to be coming round more and more to the Kaiser's view that if the **Germany's Naval Ambition** Fatherland aspires to become a World Power, no time should be lost in creating a really strong Navy. A Colonial Empire, such as that of Great Britain, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. While it is highly beneficial to the trade of the Mother Country, and enhances her prestige and grandeur in the eyes of other nations, it entails heavy liabilities on taxpayers. Germany is by no means a rich country; the question is, therefore, whether, on the chance of prospective commercial gains, the Kaiser's subjects will be found willing to bear the additional burden which he desires to place on their backs. The cost of the enormous Army which Germany has to maintain is paid without much reluctance, the popular mind recognising it as an insurance against invasion and spoliation. But the Navy is a different matter altogether; it does not need strengthening for defence, while there are many who argue that if it were made as powerful as that of France the Emperor might be tempted to assume the pose of European Dictator. The scheme of augmentation now under earnest discussion has, it must be confessed, a somewhat ambitious look. But the increase of strength would be spread over several years, and "many things might happen" before it reached fulfilment. England, at all events, has no occasion for alarm; with her unrivalled means of quickly building warships, and with her immense wealth and almost limitless supply of seamen, it is not conceivable that Germany should ever be able to seriously contest maritime supremacy with "the Mistress of the Seas."

**ALTHOUGH** somewhat "full-toned" in optimism, the prophetic remarks lately made by Sir **Coming World's Fair at Paris** Howard Vincent on the Paris Exhibition, and the enthusiastic response they elicited from the Chief Commissioner, do not in the least misrepresent the extent of British sympathy with this greatest of world shows. Not only verbal sympathy, either, but such practical support as comes from exhibiting samples of the very best goods produced in our Empire, and from the personal attendance of representatives of every people and every nationality included among Her Majesty's subjects. Sir Howard Vincent estimates that 150 millions of human beings will visit the show. M. Picard considers that any who do not avail themselves of that inestimable privilege will miss "one of the greatest lessons of humanity." These flights of eloquence are pardonable exaggerations; what we are quite prepared to believe is that the Paris Exhibition of 1900 will far surpass all its predecessors in grandeur, artistic quality, variety, charm, and cosmopolitan attendance. Whether it will usher in a reign of peace and goodwill on earth may be left for the future historian to pronounce; at all events, there already stands to its credit the indisputable fact that but for the near approach of this brilliant carnival, and the burning desire of the whole French people to make it a complete success, there have been some recent occasions on which the martial spirit of our neighbours might have easily carried them into dangerous and destructive wars.

## The Court

ONLY a very small Royal party remains on Deodoro; by now, The Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg, with her three younger children, are still faithful to Balmoral, but all the other Royal homes in the neighbourhood are empty, their inhabitants having come south for the autumn. Her Majesty herself follows next Friday to settle at Windsor until Christmas, bringing a usual removal of the Court to Osborne. Little is going on at Balmoral beyond the ordinary routine of daily drives, calls upon, walks, and excursions, with a few visitors to dinner, but the Queen has held one more Council. Her Majesty watches the fortunes of her troops in Africa with the deepest anxiety and sympathy, sending frequent kindly messages to the relatives of the fallen, apart from the more public recognition of the gallantry shown in the campaign. Her sympathy for Lady Symons is especially warm. Moreover, the Queen is heartily gratified by the eagerness of the Guards to help—witness her message to Canada wishing the Duke and his troops "God-speed and a safe return."

It is an open secret that the Duke of Connaught would dearly have liked to go to the front in Africa. This being impossible, the Duke has to content himself with seeing off the various regiments in which he takes a special interest. The turn of the 1st Brigade came after the Scots Guards, and as their Colonels quitted the Duke donned the Rifles' dark uniform to go down to Hampton and give his old regiment a hearty send-off. He sat by early to watch the transport arrangements and inspect the troops as they embarked, took a peep at the Ammunition Column, and in one of the dock warehouses, and went all over the *Quay* before a farewell lunch with the officers.

Loyalty running especially high at the present time, the Queen's welcome to Bristol on the 15th inst. seems likely to prove particularly enthusiastic. The military element will be most prominent, for the Royal escort will be taken from the Household Brigade, with squadrons of the Gloucester, Wilts and Somerset Yeomanry, while Volunteers and detachments of the various West Country regiments will line the route from the station to the new Jubilee Convalescent Home which Her Majesty comes to open. Of course there is also an address of welcome to come from the Mayor and Corporation. It is enclosed in a beautiful gold casket of Renaissance style, with sunk panels bearing *repoussé* emblems founded upon the groups on the Albert Memorial. At the sides are oval enamel medallions showing views of Bristol.

The Prince and Princess of Wales take up their quarters at Sandringham at the end of this week for the autumn season. For the next two months, accordingly, there will be a succession of house parties, and Sandringham is likely to be a good deal more gay this year than last autumn, when the Princess of Wales was in such deep mourning for her mother. The parties begin next week with a gathering of relations and friends for the Prince's fifty-eighth birthday on Thursday, and in the following week the Prince goes to Nottingham for his long deferred visit to Lord and Lady Savile at Rufford Abbey. Before going to Norfolk, the Princess spent a short time in town, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark being with her, and the Duchess of York coming up from Sandringham to York House. As the Princess is always so interested in nursing, she has specially inquired into the arrangements of the Red Cross Society in connection with our African campaign, and received Colonel Young, the organiser of the Society, at Marlborough House, on the eve of his departure for the Cape. The Princess was at the Symphony Concert on Saturday, while Prince and Princess Charles and Princess Victoria have been visiting various places of amusement quite privately, including the Westminster Aquarium. On Tuesday the Princess and her elder daughter went to the Orleans wedding. Both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have been on shooting visits, the Prince staying with Mr. W. G. Jameson at Stowlangtoft, and the Duke with Lord Amherst at Dillingham Hall.

The youngest generation of our Royal House—the Queen's great-grandchildren—are fast growing out of childhood. Next May the young Crown Prince of Germany comes of age—as he attains his legal majority at eighteen—and he will then have his separate establishment in the old castle at Potsdam, where his father lived from the time of his majority until his marriage. The Empress is personally superintending the fitting up of her son's new home, and like a good German housewife, Her Majesty takes special pride in the kitchens, newly built at the cost of 4,000. Prince William will not spend much time in his Palace at first, however. At the New Year he begins a six months' term of service with the Guards, and later he goes to the Bonn University—following in his father's steps.

Another heir to a throne is on the point of coming—the Crown Prince of Japan. It is not yet decided whether he will make a European tour before his wedding or get married at once, but, at all events, a fine new palace is being built in the *Marunouchi* for the Prince's new household. This palace is quite a *palace* in Japan, because it will be built of iron, instead of wood, and slightly constructed like the ordinary Japanese dwelling for fear of earthquakes. However, the Crown Prince's palace is to be specially fanned to resist the shocks which so constantly affect the land of the Chrysanthemum.

Under present circumstances, the German Emperor has shown considerable tact in sending a message to the King of Prussia on the eve of their departure for Africa. Emperor William is very proud of his connection with the regiment as honorary colonel, and never forgets to send them a handkerchief on Waterloo Day, so his kindly words are much appreciated. He asked Colonel Burn-Murdoch to bid the regiment farewell, with the hope that all might return "unscathed and well."

The King of Greece always enjoys a long holiday in the summer and autumn, leaving the Crown Prince in Athens as Regent. After visits to his parents in Denmark, and to various relations in Germany, King George is now in Paris at the last stage of his tour. He may, perhaps, come over to England to see his sister, the Princess of Wales, before going home. He is fond of Paris as the Parisians of him, and is a dapper theatre-goer in the evenings.

It is a curious coincidence that just as the Orleans family are holding a big family gathering in England, the rival claimant to the French throne, the Bonapartist Prince, should be over here as well. Prince Louis Napoleon has been staying with the Empress Eugénie at Farnborough for some days, and now Prince Victor Napoleon has joined the party. The Empress is having a strong

## THE GRAPHIC

## The Gystander

"Stand by."—CAPTAIN CUTTLE

By J. ASHBY-STERRY

WITH the town of Bury Saint Edmunds I am intimately acquainted, and I have thoroughly explored it, from end to end. I have sojourned at the Angel, where Mr. Pickwick dined and I stopped over a certain memorable occasion. I know the pump in the yard where Mr. Weller enjoyed "a halbpenny shower-bath" to the conviviality of the previous evening, and I could revive him as to whether the last-named gentleman and Job Trotter show you to be in their friendship over gin and cloves. Moreover, I once occupied the mansion known in the novel as "Westgate House"—the abode of learning and propriety once presided over by Miss Tomkins—and I am familiar with every part of it, from the wall over which Mr. Pickwick was jerked into three doors and a rose tree, to the big door behind which gooseberry was flattened previous to his being interviewed by the philosopher, as depicted in the illustration by Hablot K. Browne. Beyond all these associations there is an air of solid quietude and old-fashioned repose pervading the township that is ready to see disturbed. The many spacious, well-built mansions, with their extensive walled gardens, within the town itself, are of that comfortable and prosperous period existing before the introduction of railways.

The grandeur and dignity of the fine old Abbey of long ago still impresses many of the ancient ecclesiastical buildings remaining. This is not the case with the fine old sixteenth-century church of St. Mary. Therefore, it is with great regret that one learns from the *Advertiser* that it is proposed to alter the chancel-levels, to introduce polished white marble steps, new wrought brass Communion railings, and other innovations which seem likely to interfere with the graceful harmony of the fine old structure. Let the authorities bear in mind the motto, "Grace me gouverne," still, I believe, inscribed in the nave, and be content to let well alone. "Surely," says the writer of the timely and vigorous protest in the journal referred to, "before proceeding further, the authorities of St. Mary's will be sufficiently humble to take further advice." It is sincerely to be hoped this may be the case.

Is there not a corporation called the Footpath Protection Association, or some society with a title somewhat analogous? If there is, its good offices should be at once bespoken on behalf of the side-walks of the metropolis, which recently have had the most unwarrantable liberties taken with them. The foot-passenger has had to run the risk of being run over, and being thoroughly splashed all over from head to foot by the passing hansom. When the pavement is replaced they leave a flagstone up in various places, where they contrive a mud-trap into which the unwary passenger is lured to the great detriment of his boots and his temper. Is it too much to ask how much longer these official practical jokes are to be played on the patient British public?

In arranging the new street from the Strand to Holborn it is to be hoped that strict rules will be enforced with regard to the height of the houses—that the altitude will be in due proportion to the width of the street, and in no cases shall it be allowed to exceed the authorised rule. Nearly all the modern streets of London have been absolutely ruined by want of attention to this matter. Regent Street, which formerly was well proportioned, has had its symmetry utterly ruined by the erection of gigantic buildings in the upper part of it. Portland Place is now, and ever was, one of the finest streets in London, but it would speedily be spoiled if buildings of the height of the Langham Hotel were erected on each side of it. The Strand, at the present moment, opposite to the Cecil, is fairly proportioned, but probably all this will be upset when the new front of the hotel is erected. Victoria Street and Northumberland Avenue are two thoroughfares whose effect has been hopelessly injured by the height of the buildings—with houses of such dimensions the roadway should be at least half as broad again. By the way, they do not yet seem to have found a good title for the new thoroughfare, though many have been mentioned. I am rather inclined to be of my suggestion of "Charles Dickens Street" will be bad to beat.

The most foolish and lasting fashions are often those that creep in by degrees, concerning which people either fail to notice or do not think it worth while to protest against. They gradually grow and grow till some day we wake up and find some hideous garment has taken possession of the town, and we are compelled to adopt it whether we like it or not. It is for this reason that I wish to call attention to this hideous form of sad green overcoat that we all have seen appearing in the public streets lately. At first I saw but one specimen, which I thought was worn by some harmless eccentric who was not worth noticing, but since that other examples have appeared I am sad to say these instances are on the increase. Therefore I say, my voice in time, I trust, to protest against this wear it, because I am sure I should not look well in it. Nobody looks well in the best of the men habited in this latest form of overcoat, and I am sure it impresses me favourably. They all look as if they had just come out of the cloth.

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Admission One Shilling. Children Sixpence.

MARVELLOUS ATTRACTIONS. WONDERFUL SIGHTS. THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, 11.0 a.m. MDLLE. ANTONIO'S GREAT SOMERSAULT. THE FLYING ORTELLOS. AROS SHOT FROM A ROMAN CROSS-BOW. ANNIE LUKER'S GREAT DIVE. ALVANTEE'S SLIDE FOR LIFE. PRINCESS TOPAZE. Weight, 18 lbs.; Height, 28 inches; Age 22. 200 ARTISTS, 100 TURNS. All Free.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES 11.0 a.m. ALL FREE. Including Mdlle. ANTONIO, the Most Marvelous Lady Gymnast in the World; PRINCESS TOPAZE, the Smallest Song and Dance Midget on Earth; the Marvelous FLYING ORTELLOS; the HUMAN ARROW Shot from a Cross-Bow; Jeannette Latour, Ballad Vocalist; the VEZEYS, Dog Musicians, Winona, Champion Lady Shot of the World; Clarke, Glenney and Sheldon; The Haunted House; Willis, Comical Conjurer; The Sisters CORINI, Serios and Dancers; CLARKE and CLEMENT, Eccentric Comedians; ANNIE LUKER'S Dive from the Roof, Professor Horace's Marvelous Performing Dogs, Cats and Bantams; ALVANTEE'S Sensational Slide from Roof to Stage; Grace Dudley, Serio; the Daisy Ballet Troupe; the Sisters Mayne, Singers and Dancers; Judge, Top-Boot Dancer, PARKER'S Celebrated Jumping Dogs; Baroux and Bion, Eccentric Knockabouts; Duvalo, Contortionist, the RENNIES in their Satanic Gambols; Leona Staaden, Serio and Dancer; Lisle, Eccentric Vocal Comedian; the Sisters Jeane, Burlesque Singers and Dancers; CINATUS and El Zamond, Hand Sand Dancers; the Cassons, Musical Vaudevilles; SCHUBERT'S Performing Goats; the MOBILE Negro Comedy Quintette; and a host of others.

THE WORLD'S GREAT SHOW, 2.10 and 7.20. EARLY VARIETIES, 11.0 a.m. 13 hours' continuous Entertainment for One Shilling. Children 6d.

SEE the GREAT PRIZE FIGHT at 3.30 and 8.30, SHARKEY v. M COY. See the GRAND SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT at 5.00 and 10.0.

SEE IN ST. STEPHEN'S GREAT HALL the American Hercules in its marvellous Feats of Chain Breaking, Weight Lifting, &c., about 4.0 and 9.0.

THE BANKERS' CARNIVAL all this week.

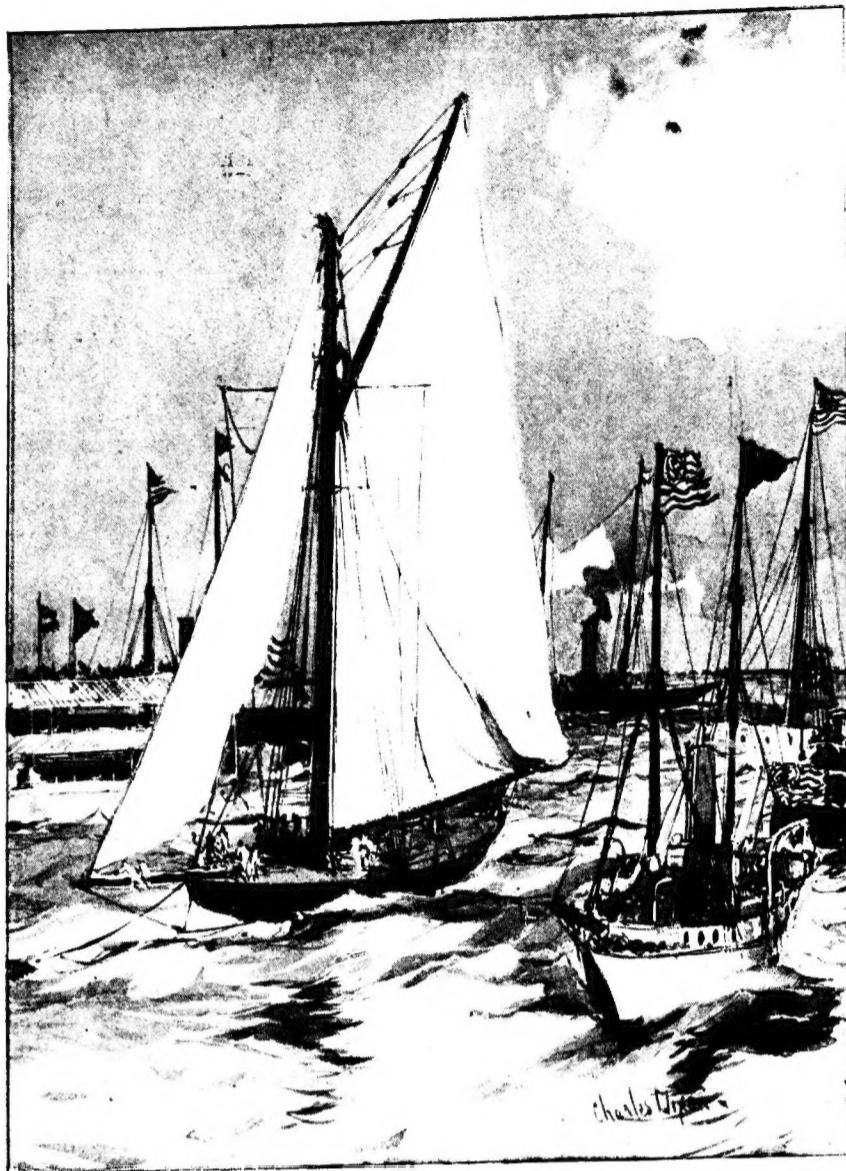
## CRYSTAL PALACE.

SATURDAY CONCERTS, 3.30 p.m. (Conductor, Mr. August Manns). November 11, Mr. Plunkett Green and Mons. Jean Gerardy, etc. PROMENADE CONCERTS. Every Saturday, at 8.30. BALLAD CONCERTS. Every Monday, at 8.30. FIREWORKS, on Thursday, at 8.0. LAST DISPLAY. CAFE CHANTANT, 5.30 and 8.0 daily. Miss Kate Vaughan and Star Company. Every Afternoon (except Tuesday), at 2.30. "The Radical Candidate," by Austin Fryers, Mr. Harry Paulton and Company, Tuesday, November 7, at 3 o'clock, Criterion Company, in "My Daughter-in-Law."

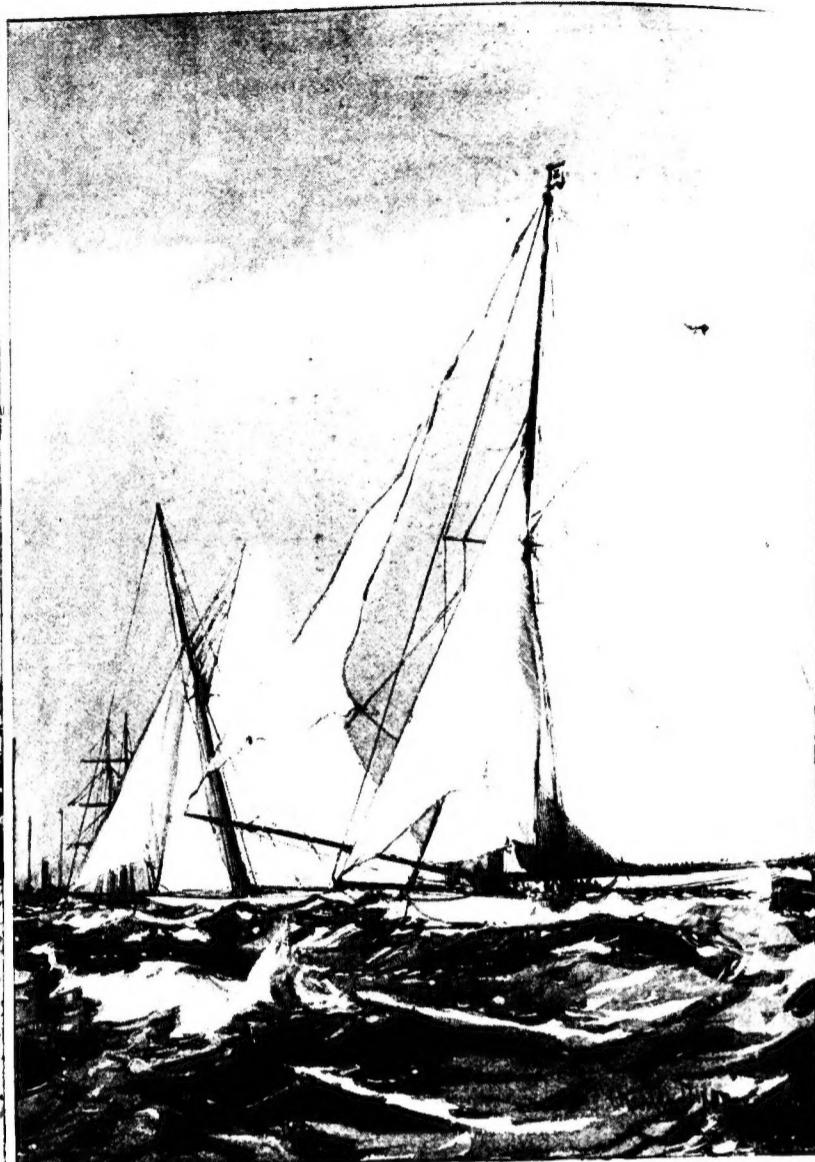
ONE SHILLING.

## GEO. REES' GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, SAVOY HOUSE, 115, STRAND (Corner of Savoy Street). ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS, SUITABLE for WEDDING PRESENTS.

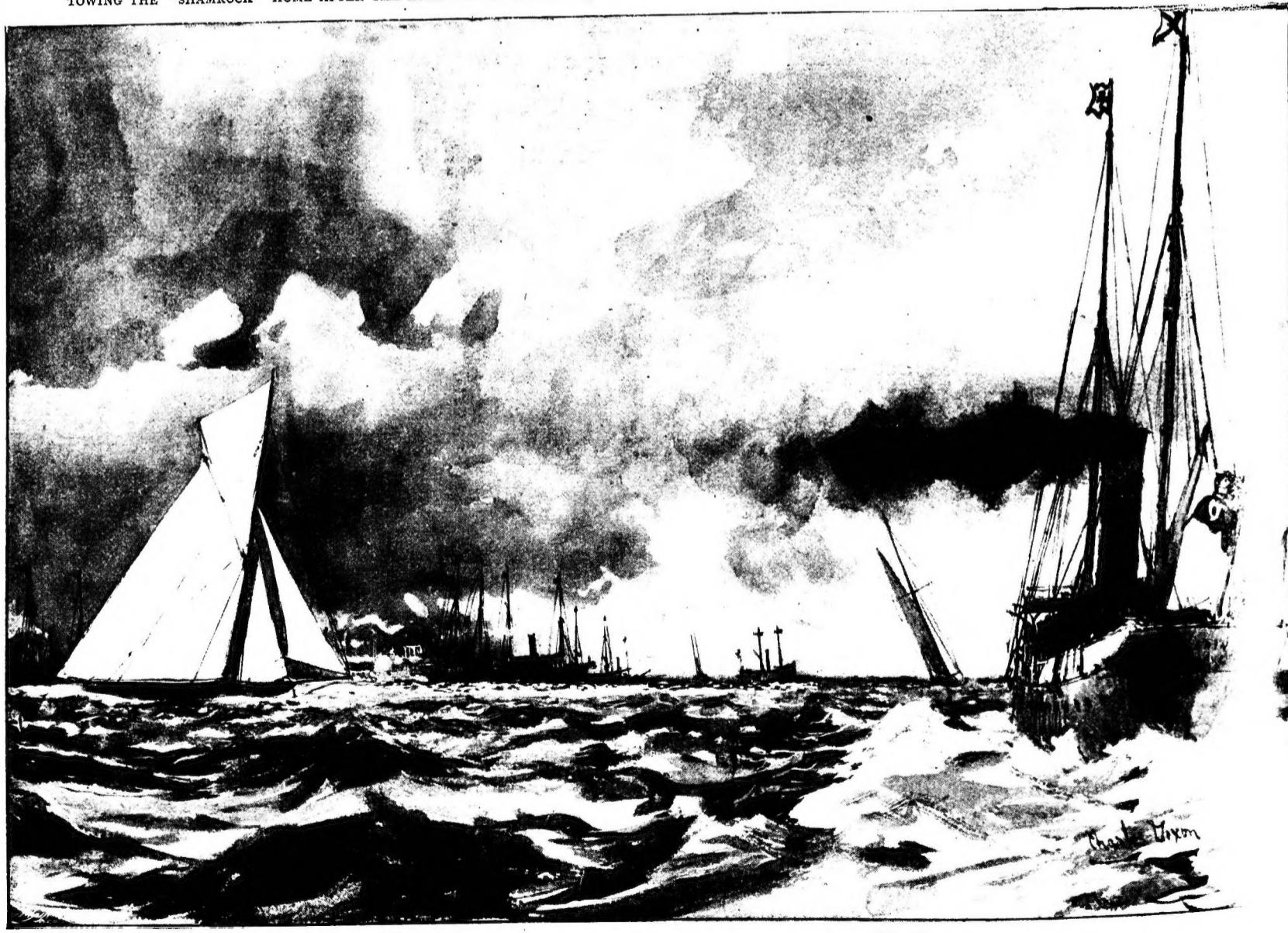
"RISING TIDE," Peter Graham, R.A.; "IN THE HAYFIELD," B. W. Leader, R.A.; "THE DUEL," Rosa Bonheur; "SUMMER SLUMBERS," Lord Leighton, R.P.A.; "SPEAK, SPEAK," Sir John Millais, P.R.A.; "HERO," Alma-T



In the second race the *Shamrock* had her topmast and big topsail carried away, and the *Columbia* won easily  
TOWING THE "SHAMROCK" HOME AFTER THE ACCIDENT ON OCTOBER 17



*Columbia*  
*Shamrock*  
THE START FOR THE FINAL RACE, OCTOBER 20



THE FINISH OF THE LAST RACE: "COLUMBIA" CROSSING THE LINE THE WINNER OF THE CUP

In the third and final race—the *Columbia* already having won two races—the *Shamrock* led to begin, and a grand struggle between the two yachts was witnessed. On reaching the outer mark the *Columbia* was ahead, and after that steadily increased her lead and finished the winner, the times being:—*Columbia*, 2 h. 40 min.; *Shamrock*, 2 h. 45 min. 17 sec.

THE CONTEST FOR THE "AMERICA" CUP: SKETCHES AT THE RACES

DRAWN BY CHARLES DIXON



THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES. AMERICAN INFANTRY ON THE WAY TO PERES LAS MARINAS SURPRISED BY FILIPINOS

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. FRIPP, R.W.S.

## "Place aux Dames"

By LADY VIOLET GREVILLE

A UNIQUE dinner was offered by Lady Wimborne last week as a send-off to her son, Mr. Christian Guest, of the Royal Dragoons, and his brother officers. As is now the general habit of smart society, dinner was served on several tables and decorated in the floral colours of red, white, and blue, viz., red and white chrysanthemums and violets. On the centre piece hung the national flag and ensigns, and at each place lay a tiny Union Jack and a button-hole of lilies of the valley and geraniums tied with dark blue ribbon. On the tablecloth were traced in floral devices "Balaclava" and "Waterloo," the proud honours of the regimental colours. Altogether the dinner arrangements were both novel and patriotic.

It cannot be said that the aristocracy of England are not taking their fair share of the sorrows and anxieties of the war, for one may count at least forty well-connected families who are already placed in mourning; while in the 10th Hussars alone, of which the Prince of Wales is Colonel, can be found many scions of the nobility. The families of the Dukes of Buccleugh and Portland, Lord Hampden, Lord Erne, Lord Portman, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Cadogan, Lord Derby, Lord Farnham, Lord Howard de Walden, &c., are all represented, and a misfortune befalling this and the composite regiment of Household troops would affect nearly the whole of London society.

Women are showing the kindest of consideration and sympathy, and helping to take their share of the war-burden in every possible way. Mrs. and Miss Chamberlain have gone out to Africa with the Red Cross nurses, Lady Audrey Buller is looking after the wives and families of the soldiers at Aldershot, Lady Burdett Coutts has placed herself at the head of the Islington fund for the same purpose, while a fancy dress ball is to be given at the Empress Rooms on Monday, December 11, for a special appeal fund under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Louise and a long list of all the Duchesses and Marchionesses in the Peerage. Miss Ellaline Terriss is organising an entertainment in the Albert Hall for the sick and wounded, and the Ladies' Field has opened a special fund.

The Earl of Chesterfield, whose engagement to Miss Enid Wilson is announced, possesses one of the most interesting old places in England. The gardens of Holme Lacey are such as Lord Bacon loved to look upon. There are the ancient yew hedges, high as a man, behind which ladies in powder and patches used to take the air, there are the large expanse of velvety lawns, the old timber and the poetical rose garden. At Holme Lacey Queen Elizabeth is said to have stayed, and her portrait still hangs in all the glory of red wig and gold brocade petticoat in one of the sitting-rooms. Old oak, old pictures, old furniture, old china, increase the antique aspect of the fine old house, where one could easily imagine one's self still in the days of the Cavaliers; when secret hiding-places, concealed trap doors, and other such conveniences formed the correct necessities of a life passed in a series of surprises, adventures, sieges, alarms and excursions.

One would scarcely believe the difficulty a single woman in business, still finds in housing herself near the West End. Rooms are dirty, ill-furnished, and very dear. For a mere room without attendance ten shillings a week is frequently asked, forming a very heavy item in a small income. The very poor and the very rich have much done for them in the way of accommodation, but it is the respectable single working woman who suffers and is mulcted by lodging-house harpies of her small savings. Cleanliness, privacy, and a modicum of attendance is all such a woman wants. She is absent on business during the day, and therefore gives but little trouble, yet the lady who lets apartments, as a rule, prefers gentlemen, and will only take that sex as lodgers. Whether it is that she dreads the lynx-eye of the careful spinster in a matter of depredation or drink, or whether it is the natural animosity of one woman to another I know not, suffice it that the industrious shop-woman finds it hard indeed to lodge herself decently, anywhere near her work. A house conducted on the Rowton lines would certainly fill a great want, and put money into the hands of a philanthropic speculator. Women want little, but they do want cleanliness and a quiet home.

Reading over a book of essays written at the beginning of this century, the wonderful changes of custom in the usages of society strike one most forcibly. For instance, the chaperon, whose duties are now almost obsolete, is thus described:—"One of the peculiar faculties of the experienced chaperon is ubiquity. She is in all places at once, beside the refreshment table, in the cardroom, watching the dancers; nay, retreat into the furthest and most flirtiferous corner of the ballroom, with the *débutante* leaning on your arm—behind a door, a screen, a curtain, a rose-tree—and on looking up you will find the piercing grey eyes of the chaperon fixed inquiringly upon your manoeuvres!" How different is it now! The placid, nodding wallflowers, who sit patiently on a narrow bench against the wall all through a long vigil, hungry, tired, and bored to death, yet not daring to complain, the *débutante* gaily sitting out in corners all the evening, never introducing her partners to her chaperon, who, in fact, is scarcely acquainted with them even by sight; the independent rambles in the Park, on a cycle, through country lanes, of girls and men entirely unchaperoned—what a change from the Argus-eyed vigilance of the old-fashioned chaperon. One antiquated custom might be advantageously revived, however—that of the cardroom at a ball. Many a mother would find the London season less arduous, and balls less fatiguing, were she provided with her whist or bridge table, her poker party, or even her game of baccarat.

## Imperial Nigeria

ONE of the things which is always puzzling the foreign diplomatist is the work which is done for Britain by men who hold no official warrant to do it, or at most occupy a sort of semi-detached official position. Our great pro-consuls in Africa have more often than not been men of this type; it was the Sirdar of an Egyptian army who won for us Omdurman; it is a civilian who has painted Rhodesia red on the map; it was Sir George Taubman Goldie who founded Nigeria, and who has made the basin of the Niger a British possession. Twenty-two years ago, so he told an audience the other day, an idea which had been floating in his mind for some time suddenly crystallised into a conviction that the one thing needed in these regions—the only possible way of preventing a recurrence of the fiascos which had terminated all the earlier enterprises for opening up the Niger—was political acquisition. That, as he said, is not a new idea nowadays; but it was a bold, an "Imperial idea," for the young man who was working on the Niger in 1877. People were not all Imperialists there. To that idea he steadily clung, for that idea he strenuously worked, until this month he has been able to announce that the British Government had taken over the estate of the Royal Niger Company—that, in Lord Salisbury's words, "the work of preparation was completed, and that the political foundation of Nigeria was securely laid."

What is the nature and extent of the territory which thus passes



MR. J. FLINT  
Agent-General in Nigeria for the Royal Niger Company

under the British Government's control? It is a territory which has been stamped with the seal of many agreements, both inter-tribal and international. The treaty-making began in 1884-86, when some 300 treaties were made with the native States and tribes, those of Sokoto and Borgu included among them. Another two hundred treaties since then have filled up the gaps. But that has not been all. The hungry generations of German and French colonial pioneers have eaten largely into the fruit of our enterprise, but five international agreements—the Anglo-German agreement of 1886, the two Anglo-French agreements of 1889 and 1890, the Anglo-German agreement of 1893, and the Anglo-French agreement of 1898—if they have diminished our territory have finally consolidated our position. The last agreement with France, ratified this year, gives to France 150,000 square miles of territory where ownership had hitherto been in dispute, but it leaves Britain with 350,000 square miles, and—what is primarily important—the command of the navigable Niger. France has access to it, if indeed her colonising system is ever developed to the point of needing access to the Niger for commercial purposes, by means of *enclaves*. The territories included under the general term Niger territories are, roughly speaking, those of Sokoto and Borgu, and of these Borgu is by far the less developed, which is, on the whole, fortunate, seeing that Borgu is the country which forms the northern boundary of Dahomey, and has been a territory in which sacrifices to the French colonising spirit have not been very costly. The Fulah Empire of Sokoto is, on the other hand, the most populous and extensive in the whole of the Sudan. Sokoto and Gando together cover an area of 219,500 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000. The empire, which is conterminous on the east with Bornu, on the west with the Ferga and Mossi countries, and stretches away from the Sahara southwards to the unexplored regions beyond Adamawa, is rich in agricultural resources. Cotton is largely grown. Its capital is Sokoto Warmo, but there are many large centres of population—Gando, Vola Ilorin,

Bida, Kano. The present capital of the Niger territories is Asaba, and Akassa is the port of entry.

Mr. Chamberlain would be speaking with at least a usual point if he referred to the Niger territories as an "imperialised estate" of the Empire. The trade in the inland districts is yet in its infancy, for the Niger Company has been entirely absorbed in the preliminary work of establishing order and putting down slave-raiding. What that work has probably only a few men besides Sir George Goldie know; but, owing to the awkward situation which was created in 1893 by the French claims in Borgu, we have a force there under command of Colonel Lugard, consisting of two battalions of 1,200 men each, with artillery, engineers, and telegraphists; but the company has struggled on for many years with a complete force of Black Hausas, commanded by British officers "lent" by the War Office. Nor have these been the only difficulties. The present writer recalls a conversation which he had with Sir George Goldie at the time when the Anglo-French difficulty was acute, and when some people were asking whether it was worth while to quarrel with a great nation like France over "a bit of West African swamp." "It isn't," observed Sir George Goldie, "a question of fighting for a swamp, but of standing by a principle." And the convincing of people of the value of this principle has been by no means the least arduous of his twenty years' task. Well might he speak of them as years of heart-breaking struggle when everyone had to be convinced, "from the merchant on the Niger to the statesman in Downing Street," that political acquisition alone would give permanent security to British commerce from native turbulence, from the disastrous consequences of foreign annexation, and peace, justice, and liberty to the natives of slave-ridden, fetish-haunted West Africa.

## Musical Notes

### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

THE Concert Season is now almost in full swing, and during the past week the public have had plenty of choice, at any rate in orchestral and chamber concerts.

### RICHTER CONCERTS

Perhaps the most successful was the Wagner programme given by Dr. Richter at Queen's Hall on Monday. Richter, although now the *doyen*, is still the greatest of the Wagner conductors, and for breadth of reading and artistic restraint he is quite unrivalled by any of the younger generation. It is a pity that his London concerts are limited to three, as this year he will be in Manchester till December; but his last performance this autumn will take place next Monday, when the programme is wisely enough again to be devoted to the works of the Meister. The Wagner selection last Monday was mostly vocal, and it included Elizabeth's greeting to the Halls of Song from *Tannhäuser*, sung by Madame Ella Russell, the duet between Senta and the Highlander from *The Flying Dutchman*, in which that lady was associated with Mr. Louis Richoli, Fogner's Address, and other things.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT QUEEN'S HALL

The Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts commenced for the season on Saturday, and they were honoured by the presence of the Princess of Wales, who, with her daughter the Princess Victoria and the members of the suite, sat behind some palms, where they were almost unobserved by the majority of a rather small audience. The Princess came primarily to hear Tchaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathétique," of which the Queen's Hall orchestra under Mr. Woodhouse gave long made a speciality. The performance was again a very good one, almost as good, indeed, as that given under Dr. Richter's baton in the same hall on the previous Monday. Little Paul Bazelaire contributed some violoncello solos, and Miss Blavet sang Mozart's "Non mir dir." But otherwise the programme was devoted exclusively to Tchaikowsky.

### CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS

At the Crystal Palace Concert on Saturday, Dr. Julius Stanford's new "Choral Song" was produced. It is an admirably devised and most effective revision for chorus and orchestra of "Our enemies have fall'n," one of the nine little pieces for vocal quartet and pianoforte written by Dr. Stanford to set to music Tennyson's "Princess," and published a few years ago. Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B Minor received, as far as use, an almost ideal rendering from the Crystal Palace Orchestra. Mr. Mann's ideal rendering from his reading of the masterpiece.

### OTHER CONCERTS

The pianoforte recital season has commenced, and among our earliest visitors are Busoni and Moszkowski. Busoni, although a Florentine, has long resided in Moscow and in Berlin, where on the strength of the fact that he often plays or that works he is esteemed as a great player of that master's music. He again, however, on Saturday showed, as he did on his first visit a couple of years ago, that he is at his best in works of the modern school, and especially such pieces as Liszt's "Mazeppa" Study and the marvellous Hungarian Rhapsody, both played with marvellous brilliancy.

Moritz Moszkowski, who gave his first recital last week, was most successful. Some pieces from his own pen. His lighter compositions have indeed, for a long time past, been extremely popular in the drawing-room. His "Capriccio," one of the most favourably received of his works, was uproariously encored.

The Ballad Concerts started at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, while the Ballad Concerts will begin this evening at the Albert Hall taking place on the same day. A series of Ballad Concerts is likewise given on Mondays at the Crystal Palace, and a series of Ballad Concerts are given on Mondays at the Crystal Palace, and a series of well-known music publishing companies, including Ashdown and Co.



This town, which is situated at the confluence of the Benue and Niger, four years ago had a population of only 10,000, and is now the capital of Nupe, with 25,000. It was the headquarters of Royal Niger Company's forces.

LOKOJA, THE CAPITAL OF NUPE



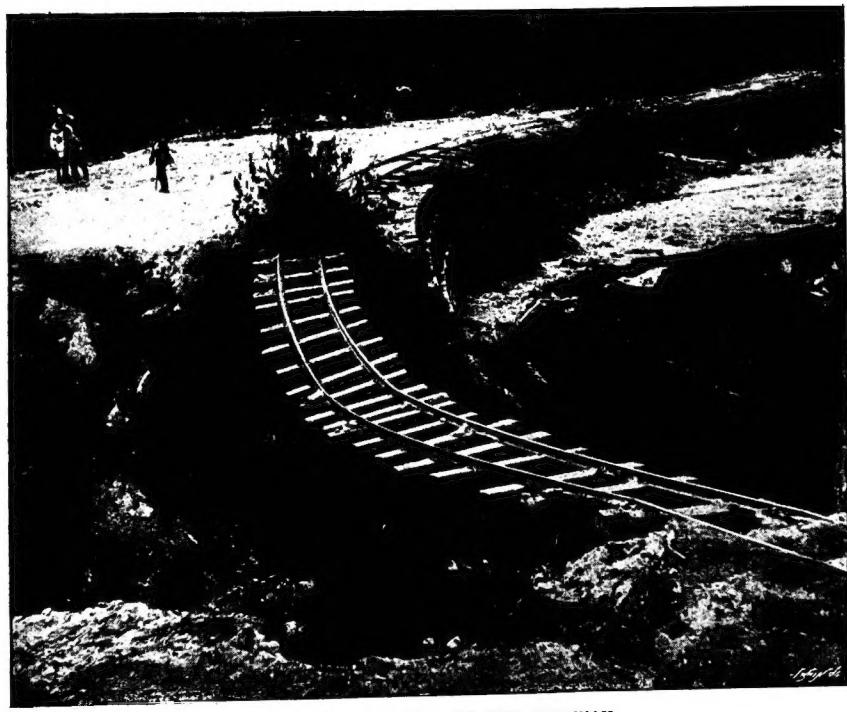
RUINS OF THE HOUSE OF THE POLICE



THE HOUSE IN WHICH FOUR CHILDREN OF THE REV. MR. LEES WERE KILLED



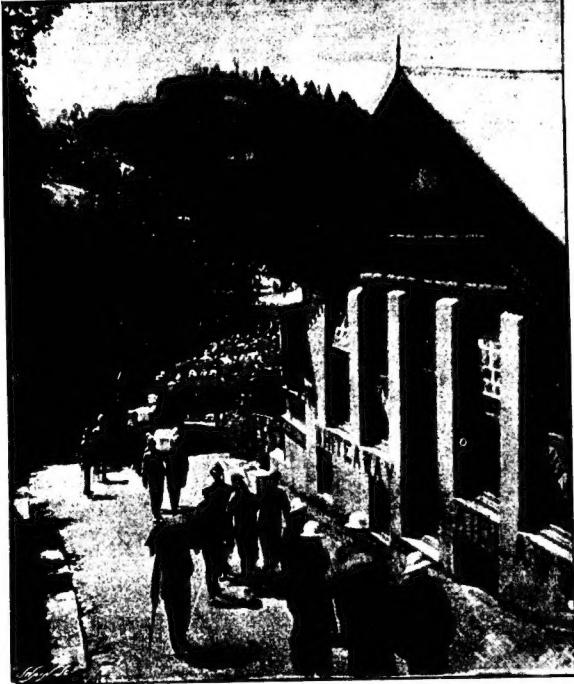
WOODLANDS HOTEL : THE BILLIARD ROOM BURIED



WRECK OF A PORTION OF THE RAILWAY



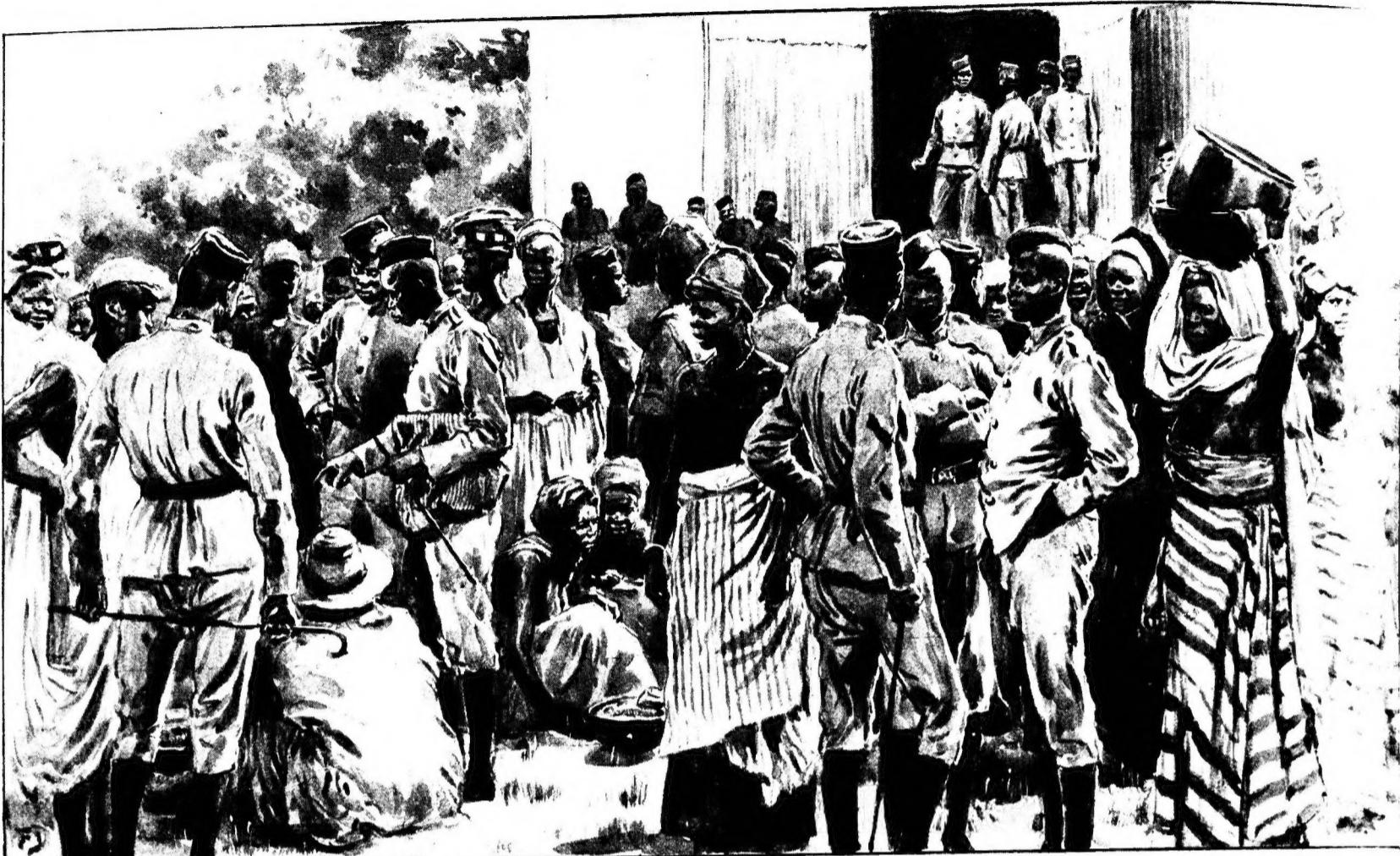
REMAINS OF THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL



FUNERAL OF SOME OF THE CHILDREN

September 23 and 24 Darjeeling was visited by a heavy downpour of rain. It fell in torrents—as much as 100 mm in twelve hours. On the night of the 24th, as the result of the storm, there were several landslides and large areas on almost every slope in the district fell away. These slips devastated an area in which were three schools, and no fewer than three boarding houses and three private houses, inhabited by ladies staying there with their children. Of the ten children who were killed six occupied

house was completely swept away and the servants also were killed. The other four were inmates of a school of some twenty-five children, all of whom were in imminent danger, and it appears that in the confusion they strayed from the immediate care of the teachers who were guarding them and were killed within a few yards of where those teachers stood. The actual loss of life in Darjeeling itself amounts to about 100, and some 300 lives have been lost on tea estates and in native villages out in the district. Our illustrations are from photographs by Harrington and Co., Calcutta.



Lately the Imperial Government has taken over the territory hitherto controlled by the Royal Niger Company, and with the country have taken over the Company's forces. The constabulary, whose headquarters are at Lokoja, are a fine and serviceable body. Our illustration represents the scene outside the

canteen on pay day, when the men were paid by the Company in goods chosen by themselves to the value of their several accounts

WITH THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY'S CONSTABULARY : PAY DAY AT LOKOJA



The Battery is composed entirely of Hausa soldiers. It was raised by Captain Cubitt, who is now away on leave. In our illustration Major Festing, Commandant of the West African Field Force, is shown in the practice with field glasses

THE 1ST BATTERY OF ARTILLERY OF THE WEST AFRICAN FIELD FORCE IN ACTION

DRAWN BY FRANK DADD, R.I.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDER-OFFICER HALL

IN THE NIGER COUNTRY: OUR NATIVE TROOPS IN PEACE TIME AND ON ACTIVE SERVICE



"I have sinned—I have sold my soul for this!—to this have I been brought by my wickedness!" was what she wailed. Then she gathered herself up in a crouching position. "I have not heard all. There is something more."

## WINEFRED: A STORY OF THE CHALK CLIFFS

By S. BARING-GOULD. Illustrated by EDGAR BUNDY, R.I.

### CHAPTER XXXVII.

#### CONFIDENCES

IT was known that Jack Rattenbury visited Bath and the spring days were spent in the kitchen of the establishment of Mrs. Tomkins.

After the meeting at the exit from Sydney Gardens, and when Jack had disappeared, Winefred remained standing where he had left her, motionless, looking before her, but seeing nothing.

Winefred was tormented by the thought that she should have struck at him

so cruelly.

At the time she had not intended to hurt, but the words had come to her lips before she had thought what to say, and had been launched unthinkingly.

She was too much her father addressing her.

"Really, father, you were—were rather rude. You should not be that, I mean."

"Winefred, you are an inferior. It angers an equal, it cuts an inferior."

"Father, I have occasioned mother and me much wretchedness."

"How?"

"By causing you to believe untrue things to be said of us. He has made out lies about us."

"Not—true—ahem! Has he insinuated—"

"I need not tell you about what, further than that it concerns money."

"Oh! money! What about that?"

"If you insist, I know more—it is that he said, or perhaps it is

more true to say, that he has caused it to be said, that mother is well off

and able to settle here, because she stole money from his father;

but I know better—for one reason, because she could not do a wrong thing; and next because the money came from you. But first of all because mother could not do it. The money was from you, was it not, father?"

"Certainly it was. I sent to her money repeatedly, and of late, liberally."

"There now!" in a tone of triumph. "Oh! if you would speak that out before all Axmouth! Oh! how happy you would make my mother."

"That—that is not possible."

"Why not?"

"There are reasons. They are weighty. I cannot fully explain. For one, I am here taking the waters."

"Then let me call him back. Say the words before Jack. He is not a bad fellow; honest and true, and he will believe you and tell the truth to everyone."

"For heaven's sake, no!"

"Why not? It is the truth." She paused. "Are you ashamed of me as your daughter?"

"No, a thousand times no; and since you have been well fitted out by Madame Delmarc and Miss—Miss—I forget the name—ten thousand times no."

"Then why? Are you ashamed of my mother?"

He groped in his pocket with twitching fingers, but could find neither latchkey nor pencil to put to his tongue or lips.

"I—I—there are matters, my dear, beyond your comprehension. A little later. Have patience, Winefred; when you are a bit older, have more knowledge of the world—"

"You will make it up with mother?"

"I—I will think about it."

Her face, that had kindled with hope, was again clouded.

It was a humiliation to her, that she felt poignantly, to be recognised by her father, and at the same time to have her mother ignored or treated as dead. She had caught the words of Sir Barnaby and her father's reply, and they had been as drops of flaming phosphorus falling on her heart. She would have turned, cried out that her mother lived, and was the noblest and purest of women, but that her sound reason assured her such an action would be fatal to her ambition. She must be patient. She must endure a little longer. The moment had not come. She must first weave herself round her father's heart before she could draw him in the direction she proposed.

She now greatly regretted her rudeness to Jack on other grounds than that she had committed an offence. She would have liked to send back a message to her mother, together with a present, to assure her that she was not forgotten. But she could not ask a favour of one whom she had insulted.

Had the lad deserved the treatment meted out to him? What fault of his was it that he was disappointed of his expectations on the death of his father, and that he had been forced to sell the cottage? He had done this so as honourably to pay his father's debts. Was he really responsible for the stories that circulated afloat her mother? Had he not assured her that he did not believe in her mother's guilt? Why, then, was the young man to be snarled at? Her thoughts that had started with her mother and father now circled around Jack.

She was turning the parcel he had given to her, in her hand, without considering it. Now she looked at it and found that it comprised a small box, tied up in paper and sealed. Doubtless it contained a letter.



night when every door was shut against me, then I would have thrown myself over the cliffs with Winifred in my arms. I would to God I had done as I purposed. Cursed be he who prevented me, cursed we be in heaven above or in hell beneath, for he is dead, cursed we should have been together now, together inseparable, But for him we should have been together now, together inseparable, for ever in the deep sea, in one eternity. But now—"

She sat herself again with her face to the floor, and rocked from side to side in irrepressible grief.

"Jane," said Mrs. Jose, "you are in no condition to be left alone. Come with me to Bindon."

"I will," said Mrs. Jose, "I shall come here and stay the night with you. Compose yourself. I shall run home and fetch such things as I shall require, and be back in a jiffy."

The distressed mother tossed but made no reply. Mrs. Jose seated herself again, talked to her soothingly, till she considered that the first evidence of her grief was over. Then she rose and proposed, "Have a cup of tea."

An hour later she had induced Jane to sit by the hearth.

Then convinced that she might quit her temporarily she departed for Bindon to make such arrangements there as would be necessary by her absence during the night.

She was back again in three-quarters of an hour, but found the house like her and Jane gone, as she satisfied herself by looking through the window.

In alarm she hurried home.

"Please, ma'am," said the maid, "just after you was gone that Mrs. Marley came here, looking wild-like, and she gave me this key and said it was that of the house, and that you was to take charge of it till she came again."

(To be continued.)

## An Artistic Causerie

By M. H. SPIELMANN

As the diploma which accompanies the awards granted by the juries of exhibitions is the one tangible, visible memento, widely seen, which maintains the memory of any particular international exhibition in the mind of the community, it is commonly recognised that the design of such a memorial should be worthy of its purpose and of its destiny. Those who examine nowadays the diploma issued by the recent Brussels Exhibition are apt to sneer at an undertaking the quality and merits of which are inevitably, though incorrectly of course, identified with such a production. The Paris authorities have avoided this imprudence, and have held a competition in which no less a sum than 400,000 was offered for the successful design. The prize has been won by M. Camille Boulard, with a graceful composition in which the personification of Industry between the Oak and the Olive is not unworthy of the great occasion.

How necessary it is carefully to consider such important details will be realised by the reader when he remembers that, according to an official computation, an attendance at the Exhibition of no fewer than *fifty-two and a half millions* is confidently expected. Some estimates rise as high as one hundred and fifty millions. But how many more who will not go to Paris will see the diploma displayed in shop windows for years to come? The publication of the figures setting forth the enormous attendance which is anticipated is an excellent move on the part of the authorities, for who, be he artist or tradesman, can resist the seduction of such unprecedentedly bold advertisement?

Those who take an interest in art criticism—real art criticism—and regard its higher qualities in their proper light, will do well to consider some of the important propositions laid down recently by Mr. Frederick Wedmore in a much-quoted statement. The main points are three—and it is well that the reader take note of them. Technical knowledge is a desirable but subordinate qualification, and one can use without imaginative power, sympathy, and knowledge of the world. The "verdict of the studio"—that is to say, the criticism of artist on artist, whether for or against—is of little worth, for men of opposite temperaments cannot fairly judge their attitudes. Above all, the critic's first business is with the public. He has no need whatever to address the person criticised, either to advise or condemn. Moreover, the critic must discuss art in his own point of view (which must, however, be as catholic as possible) and his own temperament is a main factor. In short, let us use the artist as Turner used Venice—treating him as the wife of death, having due regard, of course, to that fairness and leniency which belongs to all liberal professions. Some artists will object to this—just exactly as Lord Rosebery recently yearned for an *Illustrated newspaper* in which the reporter should have full sway and the law writer was suppressed.

The Society of Oil Painters—the Oil Institute of previous years—has opened its doors once more, and shows little of that desire to give so much offence at Burlington House. Its aim is to be agreeable, and to leave out of account the radicalism that is shouting so loudly over the Continent. In truth, better and more invigorating glances of art have been held before; yet not many finer portraits have graced its walls than the admirable "Old Master of the Edinburgh Painters," by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A. Sir George freedom, and every year—more broadly and with greater felicity. M. Fantin-Latour has two excellent works—a dish of grapes, exquisitely reticent and refined, and a showy bowl of flowers, and Mr. Robert Allan, the landscapes of Mr. E. A. Waterlow and Mr. Annaud, the architectural work—an elastic term—of Mr. Dudley Hardy and Mr. Fulleylove (whose beautifully drawn and composed "Garden of the Cardinal" would have been quite remarkable if it had not the undue lowness of one in sunlight detracted from its real merit)—these are among the chief pictures of

## The Orleans Wedding

THE exiled Royal House of France have so long made their home amongst us that a wedding in the Orleans family has a personal interest for English people. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris and the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres—parents of the present bride and bridegroom—were married in England whilst the family were in exile after Louis Philippe's fall. Some four years ago the Comte and Comtesse's second daughter, Princess Hélène, gave her hand to the Duke of Aosta in the very church at Kingston where her father and mother were wedded, and now her

younger sister, Princess Isabelle, has been united to her cousin, Prince Jean, on the same spot. Cousinly marriages, indeed, are quite the fashion in the Orleans House, for the parents of the newly married couple hold the same relationship. To speak first of the bride—Princess Marie Isabelle is the third daughter of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and was born at the Château d'Eu in Normandy twenty-one years ago. She was only a little child when the present French Republic turned her father—as a Pretender

gathered in force, even the aged Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg coming over. The marriage contract was signed at York House on Sunday night when the Duc d'Orléans held a reception. Like all French brides at this civil ceremony Princess Isabelle was in pink—a lovely costume of crêpe de chine over silk, the tunic caught up with knots of chiffon, and the bodice trimmed with pink roses. The religious ceremony followed next day at the little Roman Catholic Church of St. Raphael, at Kingston-on-Thames, which was crowded with the family, the Princess of Wales and her daughter, members of the Diplomatic Body, and representatives from foreign Courts. Our portrait of Princess Isabelle is by Alice Hughes, Gower Street, and that of Prince Jean is by Carl Sonne, Copenhagen.

## Recollections of Basutoland

By POULTNEY BIGELOW

FAR up in the Highlands of South Africa, hemmed in by the Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State, is the last coherent body of negroes on the whole of this vast Dark Continent. They are the nearest approach to a native nation owing to a variety of exceptional causes, and they have been for years eager to be let loose upon their traditional enemy, the Boer. One sometimes hears Basutoland referred to as an African Switzerland, partly because of its beautiful mountain scenery, its small area compared to its neighbours, and to the fact that its people have preserved a homogeneous character and almost complete independence from the earliest white man's records, which, in this instance, means, to be sure, not more than a couple of generations. There are but a quarter of a million Basuto, and their country is but half the size of little Natal. They are, however, by all odds the best-built blacks it has been my fortune to see, and, under suitable white officers, there is in this nation material for an army corps capable of keeping the peace in any part of South Africa.

The Basuto owe their commanding position in South Africa to one who was an extraordinary medley of devil-worship and Christianity, Old Moshesh—no doubt a corruption of Moses. He died in 1870 at the age of seventy-seven, and was buried with Christian rites on top of the famous mountain fortress, Taba-basio. Ever since 1818 this crafty black bandit governed the Basuto and raised himself so in black estimation that to-day his name evokes something akin to ancestor worship. Of course, I made a pilgrimage to this shrine on the sacred Taba-basio, and was shown over the scene of many battles by chiefs who had fought in them by the side of their great leader. More than once Boer and English have, side by side, united in driving back Basuto raids, and even in investing this fortress, but never yet has it been captured.

In 1835 Moshesh made acquaintance for the first time with the white man, whose cattle he lifted, in the Cape Colony. Later on he did the same for the Orange Free State. In 1852 England sent Lord Cathcart with a column of more than 2,000 regular infantry, plus cavalry and artillery, to punish Moshesh for his depredations. But the result was a victory only on paper. The black chief on this occasion, as on all others, readily confessed himself beaten, and in the same breath promised to fulfil all his obligations, but the moment the ink was dry, or the last of the enemy out of sight, raiding went on as before, and the white settlers were kept by him in constant terror. Moshesh was no more of a liar than Frederick the Great and other great statesmen, who humanely argue that diplomacy and other forms of peaceful prevarication should be exhausted before recourse be had to violence. As I have remarked before, he was a wily savage, and showed this abundantly by allying himself at the outset with white missionaries. These were constantly led to think that he would some day become a convert, and meanwhile, for more than thirty years, Moshesh enjoyed free of cost a council of educated white men who were invaluable to him in his intercourse with England, and particularly in making him appear to advantage before the bar of English public sentiment. The missionaries found a sympathetic reception in the English Press whenever they descended on the virtues of the blacks and the rapacity of the white settlers, particularly of the Boers. The poor white colonists, on the other hand, had no spokesman, and were so isolated that they did not know even to what extent they were being calumniated. Thus the Basuto nation grew strong, after the manner of other African powers, namely by plundering their neighbours, and, in this instance, by artfully playing off the English Government against the Boers. Finally, in 1872, England, wearied with constant border warfare, took the nation definitely under her protection, and new chiefs have grown up who spend more time in quarrelling among themselves than in emulating the great Moshesh.

At Taba-basio I had a talk with Masupa and his nephew Mama. Both snorted vengeance against the Orange Free State, but both appeared to have been celebrating in strong drink, and I was somewhat discouraged in my admiration for the son of Moshesh when he begged of me some article of wearing apparel. He showed me a large assortment of his triumphs under this head. They were packed together in a slop-chest, and consisted of a large variety of European clothing, which apparently had once belonged to deserters from the regular army, ship stewards, and anything else with brass buttons. As an independent fighting nation, the days of the Basuto are numbered, but as auxiliary forces under white officers they may mean a great deal yet.

The Commissioner of Basutoland, Sir Godfrey Lagden, spoke highly of them to me, and gave me abundant opportunity of noting the reasons for his faith. On the occasion of my visit a detachment was recruited, drilled and marched off under white officers to the Matabele War. The men whom I saw in the ranks were not unlike in physique and intelligence to the men of the West India Regiment I had seen in Barbadoes, or the 10th U.S. Dragoons (coloured), whom I saw on the way to Culloden. The officers were well satisfied with their men, and the men devoted to their leaders. In the United States no difficulty is found in recruiting for black regiments, and even non-commissioned officers are made from the ranks. The Basuto are all horsemen, and at Maseru I saw a game of polo with black participants, who played with an intelligence and dash worthy of a crack cavalry regiment.



PRINCE JEAN D'ORLÉANS



PRINCESS ISABELLE DE FRANCE

to the Throne—out of France afresh, so the young Princess has been brought up in England, and shares the British taste for outdoor sports. Since her father's death she has been more abroad, going to Lisbon to stay with her eldest sister, Queen Amélie of Portugal, or spending the summer at the Comtesse's Château of Randan, in Auvergne. Princess Isabelle is a very pretty girl, fair and tall, though not reaching the height of her stately sister, the Duchess of Aosta. The bridegroom, Prince Jean Pierre Clement Marie, is the youngest and last unmarried child of the Duc and Duchesse de Chartres, is five-and-twenty, and is of Parisian birth. His only brother is the explorer, Prince Henry, while his two sisters are Princess Waldemar of Denmark, sister-in-law to the Princess of Wales, and the Duchesse de Magenta. Naturally so keen a soldier as the Duc de Chartres wished his son to follow the same career, and the French army being closed to him, Prince Jean went to his sister's adopted home, Denmark, to learn his profession. For eight years the Prince has been studying in the Danish army, becoming most popular as a good soldier and a genial companion. He speaks Danish fluently, and is a great favourite at Court, King Christian promoting him to be Captain in the Guards as a farewell honour. Prince Jean is a fine, handsome young man, and, being very dark, is a good contrast to his fair bride.

Princess Isabelle was married from her brother's house—the Duc d'Orléans' residence, York House, Twickenham. Originally the wedding was to have been the excuse for a grand Royalist manifestation, but recent events in France spoilt the programme. However, the family and the prominent adherents of the House



GENERAL J. H. YULE  
Major-General on the Natal Staff



MAJOR-GENERAL F. HOWARD  
Commanding the 7th Brigade



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. F. CLERY  
Commanding 2nd Division 1st Army Corps



COLONEL R. B. MAINWARING, C.M.G.  
A.A.G. to 1st Division 1st Army



MAJOR B. F. S. BADEN-POWELL  
1st Battalion Scots Guards



COLONEL F. W. KITCHENER  
and West Yorkshire Regiment



COLONEL ANTHONISZ, M.D.  
Royal Army Medical Corps



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HALL, R.A.  
Commanding a Brigade Division of Field Artillery



LIEUT. LORD O. DE V. BEAUCLERK  
17th Lancers



CAPTAIN LORD EDWARD CECIL  
On Special Service



CAPTAIN R. J. TUDWAY  
Commanding Mounted Infantry of 2nd Brigade  
Cavalry Division



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. G. WOOD  
Royal Army Medical Corps



MAJOR COUNT GLEICHEN  
On Sir Redvers Buller's Staff



CAPTAIN PRINCE FRANCIS OF TECK  
1st (Royal) Dragoons



LIEUTENANT VISCOUNT CRICTHON  
A.D.C. to Major-General J. F. Brocklehurst



CAPTAIN WELMAN  
Army Service Corps

## Our Second Line of Land- Defence

The calling out of a portion of our Militia, thirty-three regiments, in consequence of the "great emergency" created by the depletion of our garrison, though the despatch to South Africa of an Army of 40,000 men, is the eighth occasion on which this "constitutional force" of ours has been similarly embodied since its establishment, on something like its present footing, about the middle of the last century. During the Seven Years' War it was employed against invasion (from France); again during the American War, 1778, when France entered into a treaty with America; in 1792, the time of the Irish Rebellion; in 1803, when Napoleon threatened a descent upon our coasts—the engagement lasting till the year after Waterloo; next during the Crimean War, when the *Militia* contributed as many as 30,000 officers and men to the line, and did excellent service in garrisoning the United Kingdom and our fortresses in the Mediterranean; during the Indian Mutiny; and in 1885—during the war in the Soudan—for a period of seven months.

long enough in its present form dating from the Seven Years' War, when the example of Prussia was followed, for imitation, the origin of the force must be sought for as far back as the reign of Edward I. It was in the reign of Charles I. that the word "militia" was first used in Parliament, as applied to the "trained bands." Since then the force has passed through many stages of development, but the bed-rock principle underlying it is that on which the armies of the Continent are now recruited—namely, conscription, or compulsory military service. It may startle many to be told that compulsory service is the law of this freedom-loving land—service by ballot for all except certain privileged classes, such as peers, parsons, articled clerks, only sons of widows and the like. This Militia Ballot Law has never been repealed; it was only hung up about eighty years ago by a Suspension Act, which has ever since been included in an annual Act, known as the Expiring Laws Continuance Act; and its simple omission from this Act would compel Lieutenants of Counties to resort to the ballot to find the fencible quotas required of them by Order in Council.

The theory of the Militia, as Mr. Cardwell said, is conscription, but the practice is voluntary enlistment. During the forty years' peace, the force—which had furnished over 100,000 volunteers to the Peninsular armies of Wellington, and the *majority* of the linesmen who fought at Waterloo—practically



DRAWN BY S. T. DADD

FROM A SKETCH BY F. C. DICKINSON

## GETTING THE REGIMENTAL CAT ON BOARD

ceased to exist ; but its timely re-establishment in 1852 enabled it to pass about 30,000 volunteers into our army of the Crimea. In fact the chief value of our Militia hitherto is that it has served not only as a theoretical second line of land-defence, but also as a second-class reserve, or feeding force for our line battalions.

While the peace establishment of our Regular Army is 230,000 men, that of our Militia—which is of all arms save cavalry—is about 133,000 (on paper), though the actual force recruited falls considerably below this statutory figure—say 114,000. It is this discrepancy between the prescribed strength of the Militia, as enforceable, if need be, by ballot, and its actual or enrolled effective, resulting from the voluntary system, which lately caused Lord Lansdowne to moot a scheme for recurring to compulsory service.

As at present constituted, our Militia consists of 126 infantry battalions, 32 corps of artillery, two fortress corps of Engineers, ten divisions of submarine miners, and two companies of the Medical Staff Corps. The Militia recruit is enlisted for six years on the bounty system, and may re-engage, up to forty-five years of age, for further periods. Under the territorial and linked battalion system, our Militia battalions are attached to line regiments, most of which, accordingly, have behind them several Militia battalions, sometimes as many as four, as in the case of the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifles, but more frequently two, or one. Thus, when reference is made, say, to the 3rd Battalion "Black Watch" (which, like every other line regiment but two, consists of two battalions) this means its Militia battalion.

This linked battalion system, as extended to the Militia, has had the great advantage of causing the latter to become a kind of recruiting ground for its line regiments—an advantage all the greater, as the physique of militiamen is superior as a rule to that of dépôt line battalions. On Salisbury Plain last year, at the grand manœuvres, the Militia battalions were inferior to those of the line in nothing whatever but drill, and even in this respect some of them ran the Regulars very close. Formerly relegated to the cold shades of neglect, the Militia now enjoys the sunshine, not only of official, but also of popular, favour and attention. It is recruited practically from the same classes as the Regular Army; and its purpose is to provide a body of trained men, available in case of emergency, or of imminent national danger, to supplement, support, or relieve the Regular Army, but they may volunteer to serve in the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the Mediterranean garrisons.

Perhaps the most admirable, as it certainly is the most useful, feature of the force, is its so-called



SEARCHING THE LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED TO DISCOVER THE FATE OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

## THE DARK SIDE OF VICTORY: A DAILY SCENE AT THE WAR OFFICE

DRAWN BY LANCE CALKIN

Militia Reserve, a voluntary body, who undertake the liability to be drafted into the Army in times of national danger and emergency, much in the same way as the ordinary Res. rve. The latter numbers about 80,000 trained men, the former well on to 30,000. Militiamen volunteering for the Reserve (to the Regular Army) must be over nineteen years of age, have served two trainings, and be of good character. The Militia Reservists, when called out, serve in the ranks of the Regular Army; the Militia proper by themselves, but on the same footing and under the same disciplinary conditions as the Regulars. A Militia Reservist is liable to be called out for an annual training of fifty-six days with either Regular or Auxiliary forces in substitution for the ordinary Militia training—of about four weeks—after the preliminary period of drill.

But it is a mistake to suppose that any portion of the Militia Reserve has now been called out. The War Office has asked Parliament for the power to do so, if need be, but hopes and believes that it will not be necessary. All that it proposes meanwhile to do is to call out just as many battalions of Militia as we have despatched of regulars to the Cape—33—the rule being that when all the battalions of one regiment has been sent abroad, we must summon to the colours the affiliated Militia battalions and form a home provisional battalion of the foreign service regiment by welding together the Militia battalion and the “weeds” or “specials” under twenty left behind by the battalion gone abroad. As for the Militia Reserve of any particular line battalion, it would not be summoned to the colours until the proper Army Reserve of such a battalion had been exhausted, so that there is little chance of the War Office having to use in this respect the power allowed it by Parliament.

Each Militia unit has a certain fixed establishment of officers, non-coms., and men, and a permanent staff, consisting of an adjutant, a small body of non-coms. and drummers to conduct recruiting and the ordinary business of the corps. Formerly vested in the Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, the command of the Militia was, in 1871, transferred to the Crown, though the former have still the right of recommending candidates for subaltern commissions. Both subalterns and captains have to pass certain tests for promotion, and it often happens that a young gentleman, less gifted with brains than with brawn, and the natural instinct of a soldier, can creep up to an Army commission through the back-door of the Militia. On the other hand, officers of the Regular Army are encouraged to take commissions in the Militia in order to give the latter the advantage of trained officers. The adjutant is always taken from the Regular Army, generally from the regiment to which the Militia battalion is attached.

This brief sketch will suffice to give the reader some general idea of the nature of the auxiliary force which serves as our second line of land-defence, which has now been embodied for the eighth time only within the last hundred and fifty years.

### Officers in the Campaign

AMONG our other portraits of officers off to the front two or three call for special mention. Major-General Charles Francis Clery, C.B., who is in command of the 2nd Division of the 1st Army Corps, served in the Zulu War of 1879, in Egypt 1882-5, and was Chief of Staff in Egypt 1886-8. He has a considerable reputation as an authority on tactics.

Brigadier-General James Herbert Yule, who, as senior officer, took over the command of the late General Symons at Dundee after he received his mortal wound, was the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment. He has now, however, been appointed Major-General on the staff to command the 8th Brigade of the South African Field Force, with the local rank of Major-General while so employed, and to be granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. General Yule served in the Afghan War of 1879-80 with the Devonshire Regiment. In the Burmese Expedition of 1891-2 he was in command of the Irrawaddy Column during the operations in the Chin Hills. He received after that campaign his brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. His next service was on the North-West Frontier of India, under Sir William Lockhart, in 1897-8, and he then commanded the 1st Battalion of the regiment. He was present at the capture of the Sampaqua and Arhanga Passes, and was mentioned in despatches, receiving his brevet colonelcy for the services then rendered. He went with his regiment from India to South Africa, and was appointed to command a brigade in the force under Sir George White. General Yule's father was colonel of the 9th Lancers, and was killed at the head of that regiment during the Indian Mutiny.

Count Gleichen, C.M.G., of Sir Redvers Buller's staff, is a major in the Grenadier Guards and D.A.A.G. in the Intelligence Division at the War Office. He joined the Grenadier Guards in 1881, and was in the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 in the Guards' Camel Regiment; he was attached to Sir West Ridgway's mission to Morocco in 1893; was on special service in the Soudan in 1896, and accompanied Mr. Rodd's mission to Abyssinia, 1897. Count Gleichen is an author of no little repute, and his volumes dealing with his various experiences have always been excellent reading.

Major B. F. S. Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, who sailed for South Africa on October 21, entered the Scots Guards in 1882. In 1884 he was one of the Guards Camel Corps up the Nile (medal and clasp). In 1888 he was A.D.C. to Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland. Thence he made his remarkable tour in unknown lands, described in his interesting book “In Savage Isles” (Bentley). In 1891 he was again in Queensland, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Sir Henry Norman. In 1893 he was in West Africa, and again in 1894, always experimenting with his war balloons and kites. In 1895 he delighted the British Association by rising into the air himself, and lifting up other officers, by his “man-carrying kites,” which all agree must be capable of important service, in case of war, for surveying an enemy's earthworks and camps. We only hope that the major has taken with him some of his “war kites” to South Africa.

Captain Prince Francis of Teck, of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, is the second son of the Duke of Teck, and this is his first experience of active service.

Captain Lord Edward Cecil, of the 1st Grenadier Guards, who is on special service, was in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, and at the taking of Khartoum in 1898.

### Chronicle of the War

By CHARLES LOWE

It is only from the Western sphere of hostilities in South Africa during the last seven days that we have had an unbroken series of “all-well” bulletins, but from the north of Natal the tidings unfortunately have been of a very different kind. At a time when General Yule was effecting his masterly, if laborious, retirement from Dundee to Ladysmith, Colonel Kekewich, at Kimberley, was brilliantly upholding the credit of British arms. On Tuesday, the 24th, there was a brisk action at MacFarlane Farm, about nine miles north of Kimberley, between a portion of the garrison and a force of Boers numbering about 700. An armoured train, with a strong company of the Loyal North Lancashires, were despatched to the aid of our men, followed later by another armoured train with two guns and two Maxim's and an escort of seventy troopers. A hot fight ensued, our artillery doing good work. After some fluctuations in the fight the “Lancashire Lads” charged most gallantly with the bayonet and routed the Boers, who lost heavily in killed and wounded, including, among the former, their commander Botha, while our casualties were three



LOOKING AFTER FATHER'S KIT

killed besides their wounded. When the war commenced it was estimated that the fighting force of the two Republics could not exceed 50,000 men, but it is now feared that this calculation will very much exceed the mark. According to the Transvaal Agent, in Leyden in Brussels, the Boers have as many as 100,000 men in the field; but even allowing for the very natural desire of our part to magnify their fighting strength, it is clear that we can make some addition to our original estimate if, after consulting the various commandos elsewhere, we are to account for the formidable bodies of armed burghers who are working their havoc with our own forces in Natal, which ought to number at least 13,000 men.

Even in Natal, the situation is by no means clear as far as the Boers themselves, their numbers, and their position, are concerned; but there are a few cruel outstanding features of the action which are anything but flattering to our military pride. The week was begun by the falling back on Ladysmith of General Joubert, the Victor of Talana Hill, from Dundee, where he had to leave 150 wounded, including General Symons, to the tender mercies of the Boers, and also his stores. A retirement of this kind is at once one of the most difficult and most honourable operations in war, but at once, when Moltke overheard some one comparing it to Alexander and Caesar, Turenne, Frederick, Napoleon, and Wellington, “No,” said the great strategist, “I have no right to rate myself among those illustrious commanders, for I have never in all my life commanded a retreat.” The retreat of General Yule was conducted in a manner that would have moved the admiration of Moltke. Yet it lasted four days by reason of the torrential rains and the inherent difficulties of the route—which Yule rendered still more difficult to Boer pursuit by blowing up the bridge over the Sunday River, and when his troops arrived at Ladysmith on Thursday morning they were sadly in need of rest, though in the best of spirits.

That their return march to Ladysmith had been effected without hostile molestation of any kind was in great part due to the fact that Sir G. White, on Tuesday, 24th inst., had imposed himself



The Vicarage

Dundee, now in the hands of the Boers, is one of the small mining towns in the north of Natal. General Sir W. P. Symons, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Glencoe, died there, and was buried in the churchyard attached to the English church. The body was put into a coffin, but was simply wrapped in a Union Jack. Our illustration is from a photograph by the Rev. G. C. Bailey, vicar of the church.

THE CHURCHYARD AT DUNDEE WHERE SIR W. P. SYMONS WAS BURIED

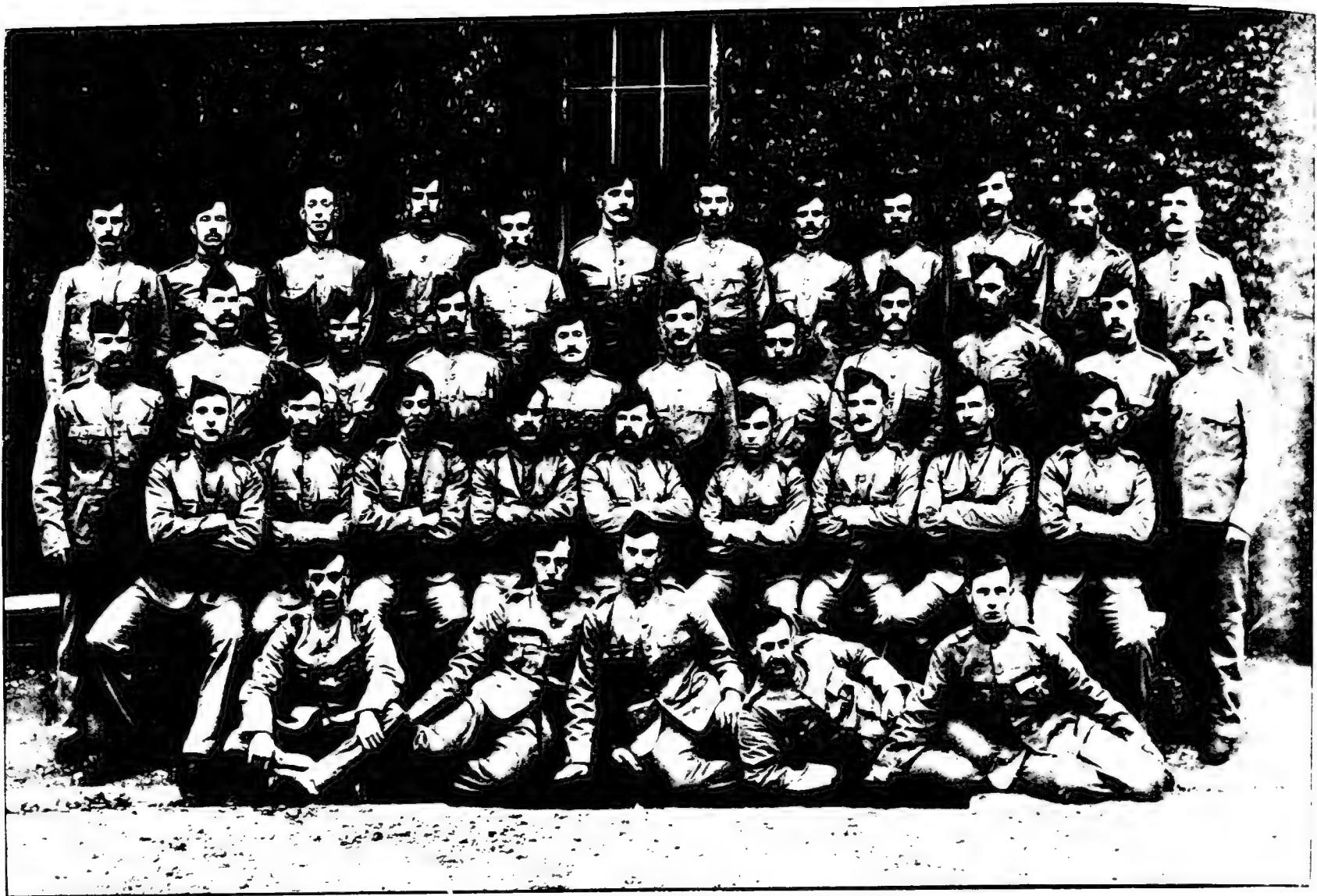
killed and twenty wounded. It is said the Boers laid a very artful trap for the Lancashires by mining the ground at a tempting position, and then endeavouring by various dodges to entice our men into the trap, but that the plan utterly failed. Mr. Cecil Rhodes rode out from the town to witness most of the engagement, and then returned to give one of those “little champagne dinners,” at the offices of the De Beers mines, by which he is doing so much to enliven the garrison—a garrison, for the rest, which apparently needs so little to be enlivened that it surrendered itself the other day, not to the foe, but to the gaiety of a wedding feast. On the return of the Volunteers from the battlefield, Mr. Rhodes congratulated them on their successful engagement, remarking that there was one man the Boers wished specially to capture, and that was himself, but he assured them that he now felt perfectly safe in Kimberley. Simultaneous with this action at Kimberley, Cronje's Boers made an attempt to bombard Mafeking after sending in a futile demand for the surrender of the garrison, which must have caused much merriment to Colonel Baden-Powell—the more so as the ensuing bombardment only resulted in the death of a dog! At the same time the Boers claim to have repulsed a bayonet charge at Mafeking last Saturday. Owing to the defectiveness of communication between Mafeking, Kimberley, and the outer world—which has prompted some despatch-riders to feats of singular daring and endurance—the exact details of the situation thereabouts are not known beyond the two broad outstanding facts that both Baden-Powell and Kekewich are not only holding their own, but also by consequence preventing considerable bodies of Boers from reinforcing the army of Joubert on the Natal frontier, which in itself is a gratifying military result. In the north the situation is still obscurer. An armoured train from Bulawayo had a most successful encounter with Boers near Lobatsi, while, on the other hand, Colonel Plumer appears to have been pushed back to Tuli. At Rhodes' Drift there was a skirmish, resulting in the death of two of our troopers and the wounding of two, while it was claimed that the enemy lost seven

between their retiring route and a formidable force of Free Staters threatening it from the west, with whom, as we will in one of our Supplements, he fought a six-hours' battle at Rietfontein, resulting in a loss of thirteen killed and 110 severely wounded—a loss which fell most severely on the 1st Gloucestershires, whose Colonel, Wilford, was one of the first to fall.

After this repulse of the Free Staters, White returned to Ladysmith only to be greeted with the sorrowful news of the death at Dundee of General Symons. It was a blow which cut deep in the part of General Joubert to telegraph to him the death of General Symons, and to express his sympathy with his widow. On the other hand this feeling of chivalry did not carry the length of some commanders—the Austrian Marshal Kress von Kressenfeld, for example, at Hochkirch, who buried with military honours the body of Marshal Keith, Frederick the Great's leading General. It is not as it was in the battle of Jena that the chivalry of the Boers must be set certain acts of his burghers which are the nature of barbarity. It appears to be the case that the Boers have repeatedly, either through ignorance or malice, fired on those enjoying the protection of the flag. Explosive cartridges have been found among their dead, and it is clear that they have more than once employed tactics of the Dervish wounded at Omdurman—wounded, but above all things, they have a regular practice of hoisting a white flag merely as a subterfuge to assist a retreat under fire.

But, unfortunately, the hoisting of a white flag is a symbol of surrender to them. For it is to be presumed that the squadron of Hussars which, in its eagerness to pursue the Boer force, had crossed the Tugela, and thus complete their rout, pushed on to the Hill, and thus in the darkness, and capitulated next day to an overwhelming force of burghers, who at once despatched them to the rear, the men

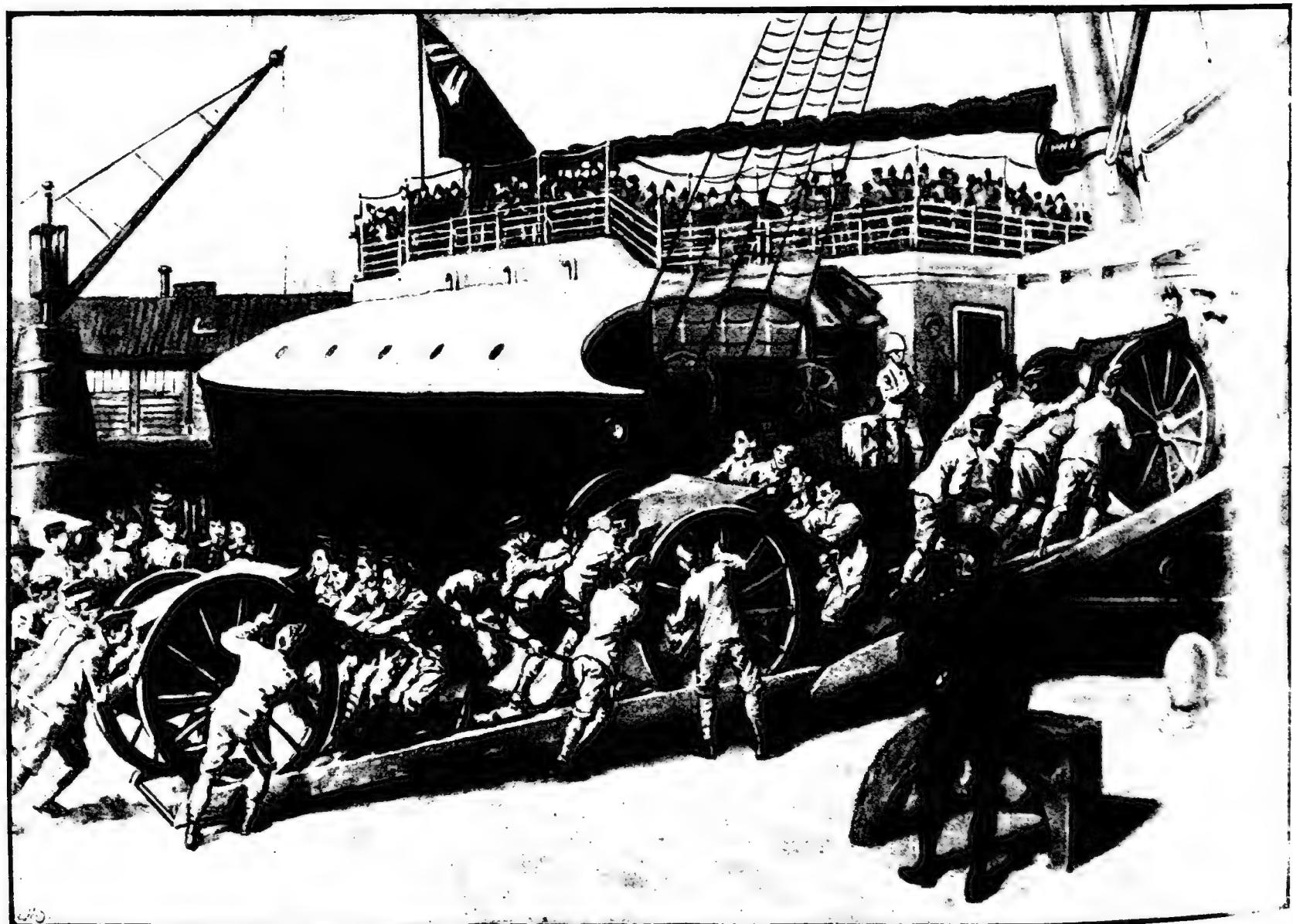




Thirty-eight men of the Army Post Office Corps, who had been at Aldershot for a few days, sailed for South Africa from Southampton on board the *Garrison*. Another company of between forty and seventy men left Southampton, and embarked on the s.s. *Neosho*.

OFF TO THE FRONT: SKILLED TELEGRAPHISTS OF THE 24TH MIDDLESEX R.V. (ARMY POST OFFICE CORPS)

From a Photograph by Charles Knight, Aldershot



THE EMBARKATION OF THE ARMY CORPS: ARTILLERY EMBARKING AT SOUTHAMPTON

DRAWN BY F. G. DICKINSON



The 2nd Queen's West Surrey Regiment left the Portsdown Hill Forts for embarkation on the s.s. *Excellent* at Southampton, under circumstances which produced unusual excitement and enthusiasm. It should be stated that in 1794 the West Surrey Regiment served as Marines in Lord Howe's fleet, and a large crew fought in the *Queen Charlotte*. That vessel eventually became the *Excellent* Gunnery School, and to keep up old associations it was decided that as the first half-battalion would leave the forts on Portsdown Hill accompanied by the regimental band, the second half-battalion should have an escort that should make amends

for any deficiency in this respect. The first half-battalion left at nine o'clock, and an hour later a battalion of 600 bluejackets, with band, arrived at Cosham from Whale Island. The sailors lined the village street, while the band went on to meet the troops, and played them to the station. For more than an hour there was a scene of the greatest excitement at the station, but it reached its culminating point when the train moved out, the band playing "Soldiers of the Queen" and the sailors cheering with the utmost heartiness

OFF TO THE FRONT: THE 2ND QUEEN'S WEST SURREY REGIMENT BEING SEEN OFF BY MEN OF H.M.S. "EXCELLENT"

From a Photograph by Stephen Cribb, Southsea



BY J. NASH, R.I.

"Refugees," writes a correspondent, "have been crowding the stations on the line to the Cape. The trains were packed, and so eager were the passengers to get away, that they gladly travelled in trucks. Among the refugees were several women, on whom the hardships of the journey told severely."

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY EMILE ANDREOLI

THE EXODUS FROM JOHANNESBURG: A SCENE AT BRAMFONTEIN TERMINUS

## Our Portraits

THE late Mr. Grant Allen was born at Kingston, Canada, in 1848. After passing his childhood in Canada, he was educated partly in the United States, partly in France, and then at Merton King Edward's School, Birmingham. Thence he entered Merton College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree (1st class in Moderations, 2nd class in *Literis Humanioribus*) in 1870. Not long afterwards he married, his wife being a Miss Jerrard, of Lyme Regis, and spent the next few years of his life in Jamaica, where he held an appointment as Principal of a College founded by the Colonial Government for the higher education of the negro. When the College was closed in 1877 he returned to England, joined the ranks of the unemployed, and resolved to make a living as a man of letters. His first efforts in that direction were not particularly successful. He wrote on scientific subjects, published at his own expense, and was rewarded with more praise than cash. How Mr. Grant Allen became a novelist is a story that has often been told. The credit, he always protested, was due to Mr. Andrew Chatto, to whom he had suggested an article on a quasi-scientific subject, and Mr. Chatto, on his part, suggested that the article should be written in the form of a story. Mr. Grant Allen agreed, and the story turned out so well that he was encouraged to continue. He excelled as a writer of short stories, some of which, while the author was still pseudonymous, were welcomed by the late Mr. Payn, then editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*. One of them, "The Revd. John Creedy," will long be remembered. The pseudonyms were soon dropped, and a long series of ingenious and sometimes sensational novels followed under

Treaty of Washington until 1873. He accompanied Lord Salisbury on his Embassy to Constantinople in 1876, and was then appointed as his acting Third Secretary in the Diplomatic Service. He was his father's private secretary when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1877-80; Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1885-86; Surveyor-General of Ordnance, 1886-7; and Charity Commissioner, 1891-2. He was created C.B. in 1880 and Baronet in 1887. Sir Stafford Northcote has sat in the House of Commons as Conservative member for Exeter since 1880. Our portrait is by Russell and Sons, Baker Street.

Miss Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the well-known novelist, was the sixth daughter of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., whose sea stories have been, and are likely to be for many years, a standing delight to young and old. Miss Florence Marryat was born in Brighton, and began to write in 1865, when her first novel, "Love's Conflict," was published. Since then she has produced over sixty works, many of which have been republished in America and Germany, and translated into many languages. She was editor of *London Society* in 1872, and contributed largely to magazines. She was a good singer on the operatic stage, and a successful comedy actress and lecturer. "Tom Tiddler's Ground," "Her Lord and Master," "My Sister the Actress," are among her best-known works. Miss Marryat was much interested in Spiritualism, and, in addition to her novels, wrote various books dealing with her supernatural experiences. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street.

Mr. Walter Murray Guthrie, who has just entered Parliament as

a Privy Councillor. He represented Buteshire in the Conservative interest from 1885 till his appointment in 1891 as Successor to Lord President Inglis as Lord Justice General. Lord Justice Inglis was a Deputy Lieutenant for County Kincardine and Forfarshire, and was Lord Rector of Edinburgh University from 1879 to 1896. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 1,000 feet.

The Rev. Edward Lyon Berthon, late vicar of Winchester, whose death is announced, at the age of eighty-six, is a man whom as the inventor of the Berthon collapsible boats, which after a hard struggle, he lived to see in general use. Mr. Berthon was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1845 and priest in 1846 in the diocese of Winchester. He was perpetual curate of Holy Trinity, Fareham, from 1847 to 1870, and vicar and rural dean of Romsey from 1860 to 1891. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, Baker Street.

Sir Arthur William Blomfield, the famous architect, who died on Monday night, was the fourth son of the Right Hon. Charles James Blomfield (Bishop of London from 1828 to 1857). His mother, Dorothy, daughter of Mr. Charles Cox, and he was the son of Admiral Blomfield and of the late Bishop of Colchester. He was born at Fulham in 1829, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking his degree in 1848 he studied architecture under Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the architect to the Bank of England. Sir Arthur Blomfield may be regarded as one of the leading exponents of modern ecclesiastical Gothic, though his sympathies lay rather with the older Gothic tradition. He had untiring energy and power of work, probably no architect will be better



THE LATE SIR ARTHUR BLOMFIELD  
Ecclesiastical Architect



LORD JUSTICE ROBERTSON  
New Lord of Appeal



THE LATE MR. GEORGE CANDY, Q.C.  
Authority on Licensing Laws



THE LATE MR. GRANT ALLEN  
Author and Novelist



THE LATE MARQUIS TOWNSHEND  
Fifth Marquis



THE LATE REV. E. L. BERTHON  
Inventor of the Collapsible Boat



THE LATE MISS FLORENCE MARRYAT  
Novelist and Actress



MR. W. MURRAY GUTHRIE  
New M.P. for Bow and Bromley



SIR H. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE  
New Lord of Appeal

the author's own name. They were written frankly to suit the market and to produce an income, and they gave to their author a success far beyond his expectations. Few men have written under so many aliases. It was as J. Arbuthnot Wilson that he first made his mark in fiction. One story, at least, appeared as by Cecil Power, while within the last year or two he succeeded in taking in the whole critical world with one or two ingenious stories, written in quite a novel vein, and signed Olive Pratt Rayner. The famous "Woman Who Did," written to satisfy his own conscience, scarcely satisfied the public or even that intellectual world which hailed his scientific writings with such delight. Biology and botany were his principal subjects; he was an enthusiastic evolutionist, and took infinite pains to carry, sometimes to extravagant lengths, the principles inculcated by Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin. That he never attained sound fame as a scientist, any more than as a novelist, must be laid at the door of his astonishing versatility, and perhaps this is the reason why "Physiological Aesthetics" and the "Colours of Flowers," suggestive and interesting though they may be, never carried great weight in the scientific world. Mr. Grant Allen was an old and valued contributor to *The Graphic*, and a story, perhaps the last he ever wrote, will shortly appear in its pages. Our portrait is by the London Stereoscopic Company.

The Hon. Sir H. Stafford Northcote, Bart., who has been appointed to the Governorship of Bombay, in succession to Lord Sandhurst (whose term of office will expire next February), is the second son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh. In 1868 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office. In 1871 he was attached to the Marquis of Ripon's Special Mission to arrange the Alabama Treaty, and was Secretary to the Claims Commission under the

Unionist member for Bow and Bromley with a majority of over 2,000, is a younger son of Mr. James Alexander Guthrie, formerly a director of the Bank of England, and brother of Mr. David Charles Guthrie, who represented South Northamptonshire in the Gladstonian interest in the last Parliament from 1892 to 1895. He was born in London in 1867, and is engaged largely in business in London as a colonial merchant, being a partner in the firm of Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co., Limited, 9, Idol Lane, City. He is a member of the Royal Company of Archers, the Queen's Bodyguard for Scotland. He married in 1894, Olive Louisa Blanche, youngest daughter of Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie, and niece of the fourth Earl of Portarlington.

Mr. George Candy, Q.C., had only just completed his fifty-eighth year. He was the second son of the late Rev. George Candy, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1869. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1886. Mr. Candy, who belonged to the South-Eastern Circuit, was the author of "The Practice in the Mayor's Court," and was a great authority on licensing law. Our portrait is from a photograph by Lombardi and Co., Sloane Street.

Lord Justice Robertson, Lord President of the Court of Session and Lord Justice General of Scotland, who has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, in succession to the late Lord Watson, was born in 1845. He is the younger and only surviving son of the late Rev. R. J. Robertson, of Forteviot, Perthshire. Called to the Scottish Bar in 1867, he was created a Q.C. and appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1885, on the formation of Lord Salisbury's first Government. He held that office, with a brief interval in 1886, till 1888, when he was appointed Lord Advocate, and admitted

so many churches. His aid and advice was sought in the construction and restoration of many of our cathedrals, and in the modern restoration of many of our cathedrals. He was the architect to the Bank of England, and to G. E. Street as the architect to the Law Courts and to the Royal Exchange, and did work at Eton and at the Royal Chapel. He was also architect to the Prince of Wales to build the English church at Copenhagen was his wife. He was an excellent actor, and at one period of his life was an amateur theatricals. Our portrait is from a photograph by Redhill.

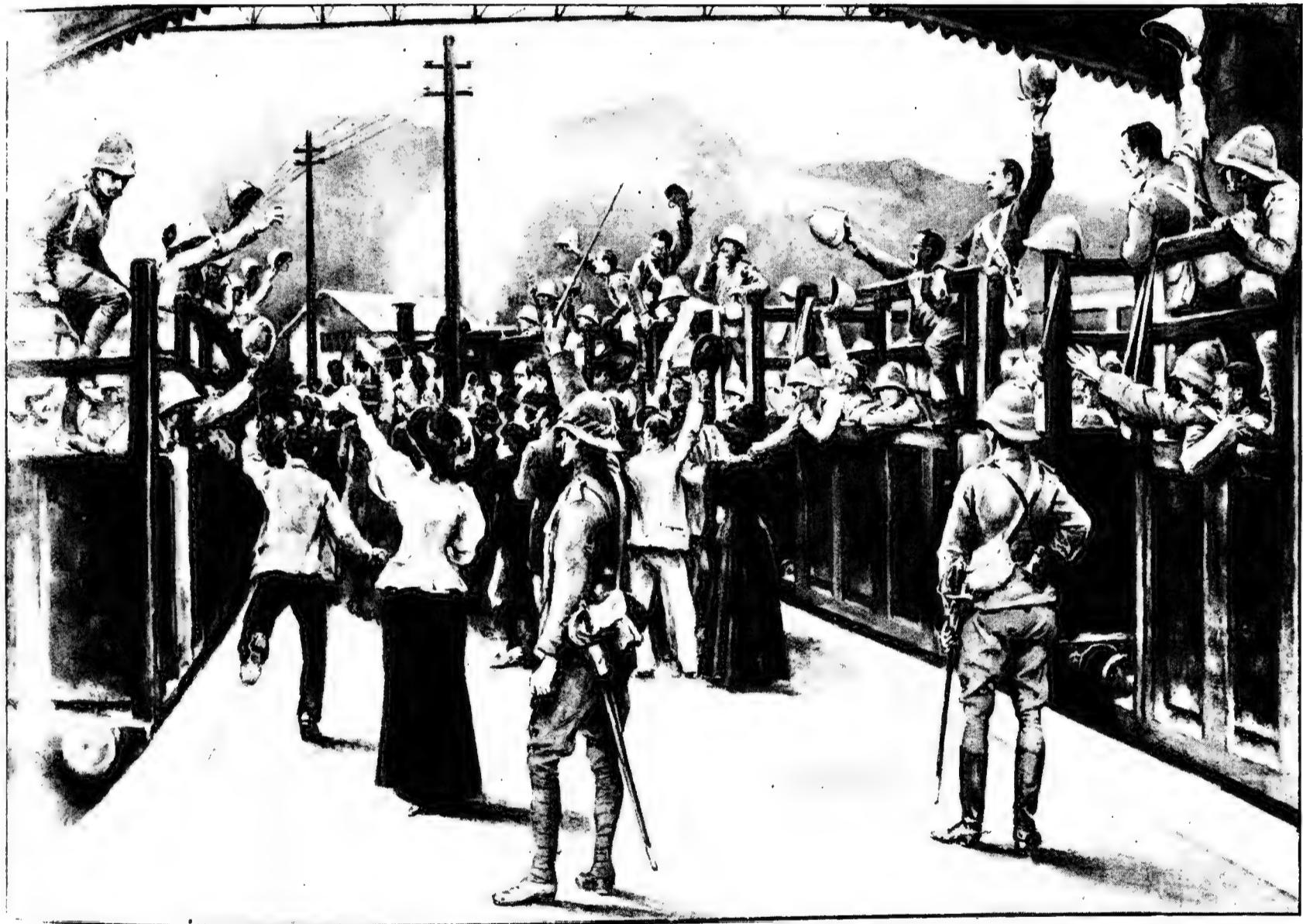
The Marquis Townshend, who died in 1893 at the age of sixty-eight years of age, John Villiers Townshend, Marquis Townshend, Viscount Raynham, and the eldest son of John, fourth Marquis, and was born in 1825. He was educated at Eton, and at the Foreign Office from 1840 to 1854. In 1854 he returned in the Liberal interest for Tamworth, and was a member of Sir Robert Peel, and represented Tamworth at the death of his father in September, 1863, in the House. In 1865 he married Lady Anne Fife, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Fife, and the present Duke; and both the Marquis and the present Duke, and themselves largely to philanthropic and ten. The successor to the title and estates is his only son, the Hon. Stuart Townshend, Viscount Raynham, who was born on 17, 1866, and who is deputy-lieutenant for the late Marquis's two surviving sisters is Lady Anne Fife, the wife of Sir Redvers Buller, Commander-in-Chief in India, and a member of the London Stereoscopic Co.

## Boer and Boer in South Africa

## A PICTORIAL SHOWING THE CONFLICT OF RACES FROM THE BEGINNING

Cape of Good Hope discovered by Diaz, a Portuguese .. ..  
 Dr. van der Stel finds the Cape for Dutch .. ..  
 Natal first seized by the British .. ..  
 Cape Town first captured by the British .. ..  
 Cape Town restored to the Dutch .. ..  
 British recaptured the Cape again .. ..  
 British finally ceded to the British by Convention .. ..  
 Cape Colony .. ..  
 Boer Republics began .. ..  
 Evacuation of Drakensberg to Natal .. ..  
 Boer Republics over Orange Free State .. ..  
 Potchefstroom and Durban laid out by the Boers .. ..  
 Pietermaritzburg founded by Captain Jarvis .. ..  
 Abandonment of Natal by Captain Jarvis .. ..  
 Mr. Justice Baines crossed Orange River and declared British territory .. 1 leg. S. lat. and 22deg. E. long. ..  
 Second Anglo-Boer Occupation of Natal by the British .. ..  
 British besieged in by the Boers at Durban. Reinforcements arrive .. ..  
 Boers retreat .. ..  
 Natal declared as a British Dependency .. ..  
 Battle of Isandlwana, between Boers and British. British victory .. ..  
 Natal at the 1st district of Cape Colony .. ..  
 Battle of Rorke's Drift in Orange Free State between British and Boers. British victory .. ..

Murder of Captain Elliott on the Vaal River .. ..	Dec. 29, 1880	Jameson surrendered after another fight at Vlakfontein .. ..	Jan. 2, 1896
Sir George Colley advanced with the Natal Field Force from Newcastle .. ..	Jan. 24, 1881	Johannesburg surrendered unconditionally at the advice of the British Government .. ..	Jan. 2, 1896
Laing's Nek Engagement. British defeat .. ..	Jan. 28, 1881	The German Emperor congratulated Kruger .. ..	Jan. 2, 1896
Schuin's Hoogte or Ingogo Fight. British defeat .. ..	Feb. 8, 1881	Some of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg arrested .. ..	Jan. 6, 1896
British defeat at Amajuba Hill and Death of Sir G. Colley .. ..	Feb. 27, 1881	Dr. Jameson and other Prisoners handed over to Sir H. Robinson .. ..	Jan. 7, 1896
Armistice signed for eight days .. ..	Mar. 6, 1881	The British South Africa Company requested a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of the Raid .. ..	Jan. 7, 1896
Potchefstroom surrendered to the Boers .. ..	Mar. 21, 1881	General Amnesty at Johannesburg .. ..	Jan. 9, 1896
Terms of Peace agreed to .. ..	Mar. 23, 1881	Members of the Reform Committee arrested .. ..	Jan. 10, 1896
Sir Owen Lanyon left Pretoria .. ..	April 8, 1881	Preliminary trial of Reform leaders at Pretoria .. ..	Feb. 3, 1896
Royal Commission opened at Newcastle .. ..	May 10, 1881	Despatch from Mr. Chamberlain insisting on redress of Uitlanders' grievances .. ..	April 13, 1896
Royal Commission left for Pretoria .. ..	June 2, 1881	Trial of Reform Leaders. Sentence of death passed on Colonel Rhodes and others, afterwards commuted to imprisonment and banishment .. ..	April 24-29, 1896
Trial for Murder of Macolm and Captain Elliott at Pretoria .. ..	June 18-25, 1881	Resignation of Sir Jacobus de Wet, British Agent in Pretoria .. ..	May 11, 1896
Convention signed by Tr. umvirate (Kruger, Pretorius, and Joubert) .. ..	Aug. 3, 1881	Reform Leaders released on payment of 25,000£. each, or in default, banishment .. ..	June 11, 1896
Government of the Transvaal transferred to the Boers .. ..	Aug. 8, 1881	Mr. Conyngham Greene appointed British Agent at Pretoria .. ..	Aug. 24, 1896
New Volksraad opened at Pretoria .. ..	Sept. 21, 1881	Indemnity claimed for the Jameson Raid (1,677,932£. 3s. 3d.) .. ..	Mar. 19, 1897
Convention ratified .. ..	Oct. 25, 1881	Defensive Alliance between Transvaal and Orange Free State .. ..	June, 1897
Evacuation of the Transvaal by British Troops .. ..	Nov. 18, 1881	Alien Immigration Bill repealed .. ..	May 7, 1897
Mr. G. Hudson appointed First British Resident in the Transvaal .. ..	Nov. 1881	Kruger in the Volksraad denied the Suzerainty of Great Britain .. ..	Aug. 24, 1897
Great Thanksgiving Meeting of the Boers at Paardekraal for popular confirmation of the Convention .. ..	Dec. 13-16, 1881	Kruger elected President for the third time .. ..	Feb. 10, 1898
Transvaal Deputies, Kruger and others, received by Lord Derby .. ..	Nov. 7, 1883	Chief Justice Kotze illegally dismissed from office .. ..	Feb. 16, 1898
Convention signed, the Transvaal to be called the South African Republic under British Suzerainty .. ..	Feb. 27, 1884	Despatch to Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that the Transvaal Government could not recognise British Suzerainty, but would abide by the Convention of 1884 .. ..	May 24, 1898
Boer Filibusters seize and annex Montsia's land in Bechuanaland; sanctioned by proclamation; withdrawn on remonstrance Sept., Oct., 1884			
Sir H. B. Robinson's Ultimatum requiring Protection of the Frontiers .. ..	Oct. 14, 1884		
Johannesburg founded through the development of gold mining .. ..	1887		



DRAWN BY WAL PAGET

The 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers with a battalion of another Irish regiment (the Royal Irish Fusiliers) the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Dundee. Both battalions of the regiment will be sent to South Africa, the 1st having been ordered out. The men of the 2nd Battalion travelled to Lady

smith in open coal trucks, there being carriages sufficient for the officers only. The line has such sharp curves that three short trains had to be used to convey the battalion instead of one long one

## THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS LEAVING PIETERMARITZBURG FOR THE FRONT

Orange River Colony declared British Colony .. ..	1848	Visit of President Kruger to Johannesburg resisted by a violent crowd .. ..	Mar. 4, 1890	President Steyn of the Orange Free State visited President Kruger .. ..	Sept. 20, 1899
Orange Free State abandoned to Boers by Bloemfontein Convention .. ..	1854	Agreement for Swazi and signed by President Kruger .. ..	Aug. 4, 1890	Protocol of the Swaziland Convention signed .. ..	Oct. 5, 1899
Severe Disaster to their troops .. ..	1876	About 100 Boers prevented by the police from crossing the Limpopo River .. ..	July 2, 1891	A Uitlander named Edgar shot by a Boer policeman .. ..	Dec. 19, 1899
British Forces .. ..	1877	Malaboch's stronghold in Zoutpansberg stormed by the Boers .. ..	June 1894	Petition from Uitlanders to the Queen praying for an impartial trial of the policeman .. ..	Dec. 23, 1898
Transvaal .. ..	1878	Sir H. B. Loch visits Pretoria to obtain redress of the grievances of British and Foreign Residents .. ..	June 26, 1894	Petition to the Queen signed by 21,000 Uitlanders for redress of grievances .. ..	Mar. 24, 1899
Boer Defeat at Isandlwana .. ..	1879	British Subjects exempted from Military Service by the Transvaal Government .. ..	June 28, 1894	President Kruger visited Johannesburg, and said he would propose to the Volksraad to reduce the qualifying term of residence by five years, and after a short period make it shorter still ..	April 1, 1899
Great Boer War .. ..	1880	Revolt of Kaffirs in Zoutpansberg .. ..	Aug. 13, 1894	Conference, at Bloemfontein, between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger .. ..	May 30, 1899
Sir Bartle Frere .. ..	1881	Malaboch and 200 of his followers imprisoned at Pretoria .. ..	Aug. 18, 1894	Bloemfontein Conference termination without any agreement being arrived at .. ..	June 6, 1899
Sir Bartle Frere .. ..	1882	Kaffirs defeated .. ..	Aug. 29, 1894	Mr. Hofmeyr visited Pietoria to confer with Mr. Reitz .. ..	July 5, 1899
Sir Garnet Wolseley .. ..	1883	Kaffirs surrendered .. ..	Sept. 13, 1894	New Franchise Law before the Volksraad .. ..	July, 1899
The Transvaal .. ..	1884	Swaziland Convention passed by the Volksraad .. ..	Feb. 13, 1895	Large Meeting in Johannesburg condemning the New Franchise Law .. ..	July 26, 1899
Another 2nd Battalion .. ..	1885	Protest of the British Government at the closing of the Vaal River Drifts, Nov. 4. Agreed to .. ..	Nov. 8, 1895	Proposal for a Joint Inquiry by Mr. Chamberlain, and alternative proposals made by Mr. Kruger. Troops concentrated on the Natal Frontier .. ..	Aug., 1899
Arrest of Lord Carnarvon .. ..	1886	The Uitlanders demand a voice in public affairs .. ..	Dec. 1, 1895	Unsatisfactory Boer Reply .. ..	Sept. 8, 1899
Arrest of Lord Carnarvon .. ..	1887	The National Union issues a Manifesto .. ..	Dec. 26, 1895	Troops despatched to Natal .. ..	Sept. 16, 1899
Lord Carnarvon .. ..	1888	Dr. Jameson crossed the Frontier with a force from Pitsani Pitlogo .. ..	Dec. 29, 1895	Boer Ultimatum received, practically declaring War .. ..	O.t., 1899
Colonel Grey .. ..	1889	Colonel Grey and others started from Mafeking with about 460 men of the Chartered Company's Forces .. ..	Dec. 30, 1895	British Reply published .. ..	Oct. 9, 1899
Sir George Colley .. ..	1890	Sir H. B. Robinson telegraphed to Dr. Jameson to retire .. ..	Dec. 30, 1895		Oct. 13, 1899
Sir George Colley .. ..	1891	Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. B. Robinson intervened to stop hostilities and offered co-operation to Kruger .. ..	Dec. 31, 1895		
Arrival of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers for Treason .. ..	1892	Jameson's party defeated by the Boers near Krugersdorp .. ..	Jan. 1, 1896		
Arrival of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers at Paardekraal .. ..	1893				
Disaster to British Forces at Heidelberg .. ..	1894				
Sir Owen Lanyon .. ..	1895				
Period of martial law in the Transvaal .. ..	1896				
Period of martial law in the Transvaal and other Garrison Towns besieged .. ..	1897				

## Aid to the Wounded in South Africa

In the war with the Transvaal, the care of the wounded will be of a different kind, and on a different scale, from that of any warfare in which British forces have been hitherto engaged. In the numerous little wars in which England has taken part during the present generation, the Army has itself looked after the wounded, and one has to go back to the Crimea to find instances of voluntary aid on a large scale from outside. Since that time ambulance and hospital work on the field have become an integral part of the Army machine, both in England and on the Continent; and France and Germany, one of whom at least learnt some terrible lessons on the subject in the Franco-German War, have emulated one another in the completeness of their hospital transport, and in the provision of such novelties as "hospital trains." After the battle of Sedan, so Sir William MacCormac told the writer, 10,000 wounded were brought into the schoolrooms and churches of the little town within the space of seven days, and there were barely a dozen surgeons to attend to them. The frightful incidents of that time have been told in Zola's "Débâcle;" one may believe that they can never recur. With the development of medical aid and transport on service, the need for them has grown. A battle now is a very different affair from what it was in the Crimea, or even in the Franco-German War; and the effectiveness of modern artillery has put a very different complexion upon the uses and necessities of field hospitals. A field hospital used to be very near the fighting line. It was often actually under fire. In the study of Sir John Furley—who, with Sir William MacCormac, has been largely responsible for the organisation of the voluntary aid to the wounded during the present campaign—are three or four patched-up shells which actually exploded about the field hospitals in which he worked during the Franco-German and Carlist campaigns. The position of the field hospital was placed, in fact, on the borderland between danger and safety. But nowadays, when artillery fire is commonly effective at 4,000 yards, no field hospital could be allowed sufficiently near the fighting line to permit of the wounded being taken directly to it, and the organisation of aid has been altogether altered.

In the first place all the effective aid on the field will be that of the Army Medical Corps. Voluntary aid will confine itself to the lines of communication between the field and the base hospital, and between the base and general hospitals. The following may be taken as accurately describing the working organisation. Accompanying the fighting line are the bearer companies of the Army Medical Corps, three or four men to each regular regimental company. When a man drops out wounded the Army Medical Corps men pick him up and take him to the nearest "dressing station," where he is attended to as quickly as possible. From the "dressing station" the wounded are taken to "collecting stations," the collecting stations being placed, like the dressing stations, at points where some slight shelter is obtainable. In the case of the "collecting stations," it is possible, of course, to select more effective shelter than at the dressing stations, where shelter is more a matter of improvisation. From the collecting stations the wounded are carried as quickly as possible to the field hospital. Here, generally speaking, they remain a day; and are then removed to the base hospital. "The object of a field hospital," to quote an expression of Surgeon-General Jameson, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, "is to keep itself empty"—for further emergencies, of course.

A field hospital is a very elaborate institution as at present constructed. It has attached to it, as we have already noticed, a staff of twenty-three; and this, added to the indispensable staff, makes the total number of officers and men attached to a field hospital sixty-one. It must be understood that the lieutenant-colonel, the major, the captain, the lieutenant are officers of the Army Medical Corps, and are, therefore, the surgeons of the field hospital. There are no women nurses.

The present war, as already remarked, is signalised by the position of the aid which is supplied by voluntary societies. The National Society for Aid to the Wounded, the St. John Ambulance Association, and the Army Nursing Reserve have joined themselves, under the supervision and with the assistance of the War Office, into a Central "Red Cross" Committee. The military effort will pass through the channel of this committee. The officers and nurses of the new "Red Cross" Society will have no share in the work on the field, but will specialise themselves to the organisation of the transport of the wounded. The Society will establish sick transports "in the form of hospital trains by road, rail, and water, including the formation of supplementary rest stations along the routes traversed by sick and wounded" and "supplementary hospitals" in the form of reserve hospitals, convalescent homes, &c. The Society will also undertake the formation and maintenance of special depots at the base. Best of all, the work of the Societies will be under the supreme direction of Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has experience on more than one "stricken field," added to which his great knowledge and skill as a surgeon will make him an ideal director of such an undertaking. The object of the work of the new "Red Cross" Committee will, however, must be specially mentioned. It is that, as far as possible, the Society will supply those creature comforts which are especially valuable in the case of sick and wounded men, but which the rigours of a military campaign do not always admit of their being provided with. The "chicken and champagne" side of war will not be altogether lost sight of in the case of some of the brave fellows out in South Africa. So far as the transport and base hospitals are concerned, there we may rest assured that all that can be done to make wounds and sickness more bearable will be done. A hospital ship, chartered by the society, is already nearing the completion of its equipment; a hospital train is being constructed, and the contractors are working at it night and day. The "hospital train," when complete, will have 100 beds distributed along its communicating Pullman carriages; it will have arrangements for cooking, and a complete medical and nursing staff. In the train will be attached five surgeons, two of the Army Medical Corps, and three of them civilians. It will have also four nurses and twenty hospital attendants. The train is being fully equipped and fitted out with the perfection of medical generosity, under the supervision of Sir John Furley, who has, during the last two months, been in consultation with the War Office authorities on subjects connected with the care of the wounded. To sum up the arrangements for the adequate reception and treatment of the wounded in South Africa one may add that there will be twelve field hospitals, four stationary or base hospitals, and four general hospitals, each with its complete staff. The distribution of these hospitals will be determined by the officers commanding in South Africa, and must depend on the manner in which the military situation develops.



THE GRAVE OF SIR GEORGE POMEROY-COLLEY ON THE  
AMAJUBA MOUNTAIN.

From a Photograph by Henry Kisch, Durban

commissioned officers, 1 staff sergeant, 6 sergeants, 4 corporals; privates, 23; total 40. The details of the Army Service Corps attached to the Field Hospital are as follows:—1 warrant officer, staff sergeant-major, 1 sergeant, 1 second corporal, 5 batmen, 2 supernumeraries; horses: 5 private horses, 1 public horse. Carts are provided by the Army Service Corps as well as drivers.

# GRAPHIC CHRISTMAS NUMBER

PRINTED THROUGHOUT IN COLOUR

IMPOSSIBLE TO REPRINT

*Two Coloured Plates Given away with the Number:*

## "A FLOOD,"

From the Picture by the late Sir J. E. MILLAIS, P.R.A.

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#### THE BITER BIT

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## Club Comments

By "MARMADUKE"

TEN years ago the Nonconformist conscience was very much in evidence; to-day the Athletic conscience has replaced it. A large number of rich and well-known young men have left and are leaving England for South Africa for the purpose of offering their services to Sir Redvers Buller. Their only dread appears to be that they will be used to garrison Cape Town instead of being sent to the front. Many of them are taking their own horses to the Cape, and some have gone so far as to offer to equip small bodies of volunteers for active service.

Sir Redvers Buller has taken with him to the Cape the flag which is destined to replace the Boer Standard in front of President Kruger's official residence at Pretoria. Lord Kitchener also took with him, when he started for Khartoum, the British Standard which was to float over the Khalifa's city. Napoleon III. was accompanied on his journey to Berlin by a newly designed and gorgeous throne, which he intended to use when he reached the German capital. It was captured by the Germans.

The excellent performances of the artillery in the recent encounters in the Transvaal must inevitably modify the views which it is notorious Lord Wolseley holds as regards that branch of the Service. Lord Wolseley, by his teaching and by his example, has continually made known that his opinion of the artillery is not high. Artillery officers are naturally jubilant now that the usefulness of this branch of the military force has been demonstrated so signally.

Diplomatists, British and foreign, ridicule rumours published in the British Press to the effect that certain European Powers contemplate interfering with Great Britain either now or when the terms of peace come to be discussed. Germany and France are, for the moment, not in a position, either singly or in combination, to enter upon a war with a Great Britain. Such a war would have to be waged on the sea, where the advantage would be preponderatingly on our side. Russia is not financially in a position at this moment to engage in so great an adventure.

A large amount of German, French and Russian capital is invested in South African enterprises, and, naturally, those who have their capital employed in these concerns look forward hopefully to the victory of the British forces. Such a victory will send up shares to a maximum point. The foreign Press should not be taken too seriously. Its fury, no doubt, arouses hatred against the English,

but the public on the Continent does not control the developments of foreign policy as it does in Great Britain.

The public will be surprised when it learns the names of the war correspondents who are risking life and limb in South Africa to provide the latest news for various newspaper readers in England. Many Peers with the Fleet Street passport in one pocket and Fleet Street pay in the other, are moving towards the front as special

engaged in the Transvaal. At the battle of Cœure-à-Cœur the Prussians acknowledged to have lost 6,000 in killed and wounded. At the battle of Mars-la-Tour they lost 15,000 men and 1,000 horses, and at Rezonville 22,000. Beside these figures our losses appear absurdly small.

Lord Pauncefote and the British Minister at The Hague—who were the representatives of this country at the Conference—have, off their labours in a despatch which has been issued this week. In that document they gracefully give expression to the "high appreciation" of both of the services of Mr. F. J. Maxwell, Mr. Arthur Peel, and Mr. Ronald Hamilton. In the case of Mr. Maxwell it is to be expected that this expression of "high appreciation" will lead to his receiving a C.B. In the case of our Minister at The Hague and of Mr. E. F. M. this figure in the New Year's Honours' List.

## In Austrian Royal Wedding

ANOTHER coming Royal wedding slightly closer to England, for the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria intends to make her home amongst us when she marries the young Hungarian diplomatist, Count Lonyay, Attaché to the Austrian Embassy at London. Quite a romance attaches to the union. The Count had been in love with the handsome Archduchess some years ago, and, finding the prospect of marriage hopeless, he went off to Africa in the hope of forgetting her. On his return some months ago he met the Princess Stephanie in Rome, and found himself as much in love as ever. This time the Princess was not indifferent to her suitor, but there were many obstacles in the way of the wedding. The Austrian Crown Prince marrying a simple nobleman, Hungarian magnate though he might be. Count Elemer Lonyay, though he can trace his descent back to the great Magyar hero, Arpad. At last, however, all difficulties have been overcome, and the Austrian Emperor has consented to the match on condition that Princess Stephanie renounces her rights and dignities as an Austrian Archduchess. Her position as a Belgian Princess will remain unaltered, and she will have a dowry from the Austrian nation. The Princess has been a widow for over ten years, although now only thirty-five—a year younger than her future husband. Her union with the late Crown Prince Rudolph scarcely lasted seven years. The coming marriage will part the Princess from her only daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, who must remain in Austria. Our portrait is by Otmar von Türk, Vienna.



THE CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE

correspondents. The latest recruit to this branch of the Press army is Lord Delawarr, who has gone to South Africa as special correspondent for the *Globe*.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the estimated losses of the Germans in some of the battles fought during the Franco-Prussian war with our recent losses when our troops have been

We have received the following maps of the seat of the war:—From the Intelligence Department, War Office, a military sketch of the Biggarsberg and the communications in Natal on a scale of four miles to one inch; and from Messrs. Cassell and Co., Limited, a map of South Africa with inset of the Boer Republics, presented with Part I. of "Battles of the Nineteenth Century." We have also received from William Clowes and Sons, Limited, a chart showing the organisation of the South African Field Force, with a complete list of the Staffs selected for service in South Africa.

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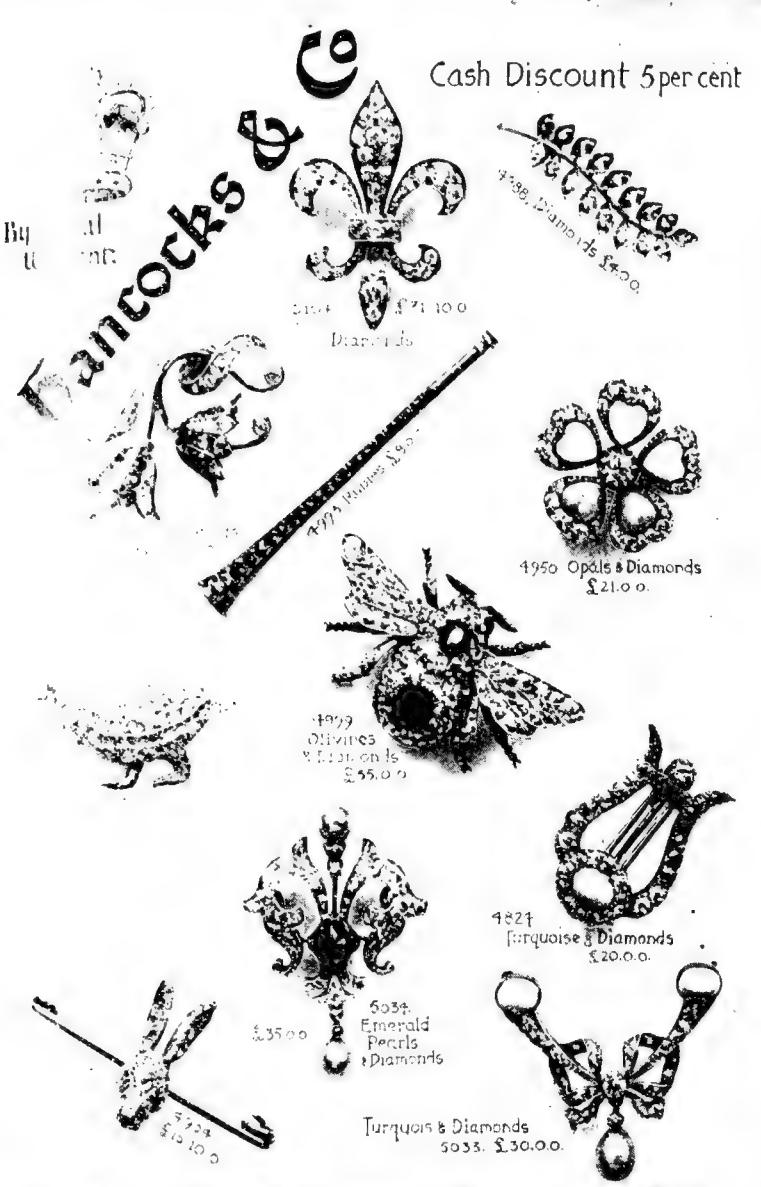
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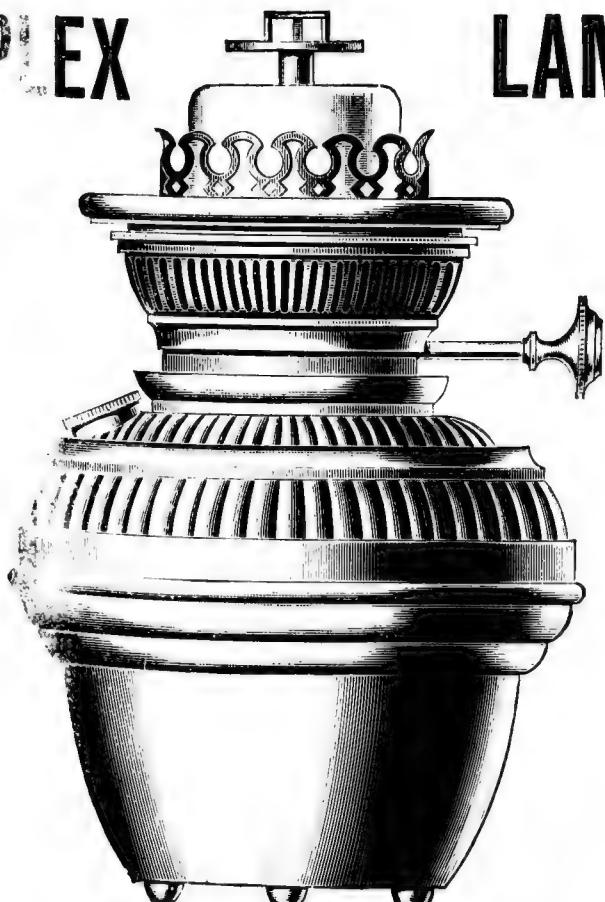
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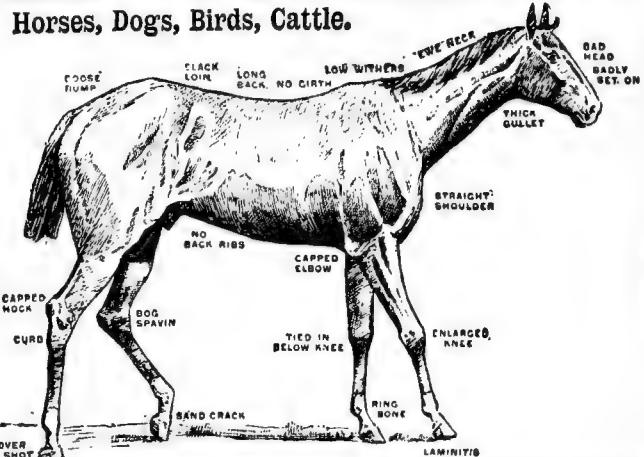
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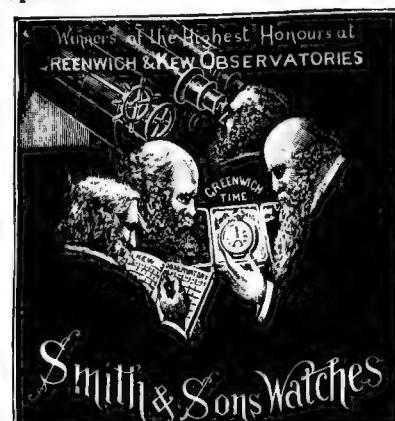
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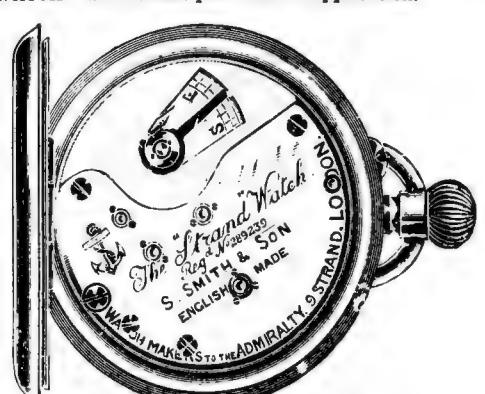
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## New Novels

## "ON TRIAL"

"ON TRIAL," by "Zack" (Blackwood and Sons), is a distinct improvement on its author's first work—a number of impressive but very morbid stories entitled "Life is Life." That it is too sad, one may almost say too true, to be pleasant reading, does not, of course, detract from its claims to notice based upon ability and power. Its subject is a naturally weak and cowardly character, too weak even to be wholly bad, and continually contending with good instincts that never prevail. Dan Pigott, the nephew of a stern and "uprightful" Devonshire farmer, has enlisted, but is bought off from foreign service by his seventeen-year-old sweetheart—how

she has obtained the money he has never inquired. But, on his way home he casually learns that she has turned out a thief—and well he knows why. But, fearing the loss of his uncle's favour and farm if he makes a clean breast of his own benefit by the transaction, he lets her bear the whole burden of the scandal. She does bear it, because, despite her knowledge of his cowardice, she loves him still. But, unluckily for him, her letter in which she had sent him the money has fallen into the hands of an unscrupulous scoundrel, who is thus enabled to trade upon his timidity and to lead him into all manner of evil courses till, driven at last to bay, he is killed in a scuffle with the man who has become his evil genius—so far as he had not always been his own. Such is the bare outline of the story, of which all the best part cannot be appreciated without perusal. We must, for example, hasten to add that what will be found unpleasant about it belongs to the story alone. Nothing could be more pleasant than its pictures of Devon scenery, and of Devon manners and talk, always characteristic and never overdrawn. In every essential respect the novel more than fulfils all former promise, and is more than ordinarily well worth reading.

## "TERENCE"

Mrs. B. M. Croker dedicates to the cause of "Irish Tourist Development" a bright and pleasant volume which should go at any rate an appreciable step in the direction of its purpose (Chatto and Windus). Of course young ladies must not expect all the luck of Miss Maureen in finding a "Terence" even in romantic Kerry. Exceptionally eligible husbands do not grow on every coach-box, even there. But under merely ordinary guidance any reader of the story bearing his name should be well prepared to get the utmost enjoyment from the scenery of a district which many know, but few know well. The novel is somewhat on the lines of William Black's travels in phaeton or houseboat, but a good deal fuller of incident and adventure—indeed, but for the unsailing readiness of Terence to rise to every imaginable occasion, a matrimonial catastrophe might have made the memory of a visit to Kerry anything but unmixed pleasure.

## "SELLCUT'S MANAGER"

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, in what we believe to be her first appearance as a novelist, expresses views on the mission of music halls which may possibly be not altogether counsels of unattainable perfection. At any rate, there is never any harm, and often much good, in aiming even impractically high. The hero of "Sellcut's Manager" (Grant Richards) is a high minded and self-less gentleman who develops a place of entertainment, well known somewhere in the provinces as "Sellcut's," into a hall of the future to be conducted on such model lines as to be auspiciously opened by Royalty. How those are to fare who may continue to prefer an older style of management we are not told—but we must refer the reader to Mrs. Chant herself for the formation of opinion. As to the story itself, the manager has an exceptionally full share of unmerited trouble. He has matrimonially tied himself—out of his excessive chivalry—to a professional lady of weak intellect and addicted to the bottle. To her he devotes himself with an angelic, rather than merely heroic, patience; and the task becomes the harder when he wins the intimate friendship of a woman in every way worthy of his heart and mind. Mrs. Chant's excellently intended story will duly satisfy any possibly anxious reader as to how the smiles of Royalty beamed not only upon a successful manager but upon a happy man.

## "THE BOND OF BLACK"

Mr. William le Queux, good as he is at detecting social and mystery, has found the plot of "The Bond of Black" (Chatto and Co.) almost too much even for him to manage. What is to be done with a young woman who cannot direct her thoughts to crucifix, or any other devotional object, without its being reduced to ashes? One thinks of witchcraft—the evil eye, or the like. Solutions of sorts that can never fail to interest a temporarily mystified reader learn that the whole fraud carried out by the unwilling tool of a society of devils in order to get possession of articles of value, and that the society is one of devil-worshippers, who, after their orgies in a suburban cellar, fails to prove exceeding good. Mr.



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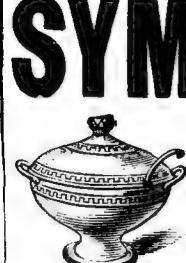
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le Queux is reduced to calling in the police to set things straight for him, the necessity is unfortunate indeed. For extravagance of incident, Mr. le Queux must receive, of course, all the credit which this can deserve when not allied with anything better.

### "The Black Tulip"

No social problem is involved in Mr. Sydney Grundy's latest gleanings from the rich fields of Dumasian romance, nor does psychology lend its artful aid in the setting forth of the story of the love of Dr. Cornelis van Baerle, the enthusiastic cultivator of tulips, for Rosa Gryphus, the beautiful daughter of the grim jailer of Puytenhof. *The Black Tulip* is, in brief, a simple, old-fashioned romance in which no strong conflict of passion, or other element of excitement, is permitted to disturb the prevailing tone of prettiness and gentle sentiment. I had almost added that from the rise to the fall of the curtain no Commandment is broken, when I remembered the wicked Boxtel's trick of bearing false witness against his next-door neighbour and rival tulip grower, Van Baerle, and was visited by a doubt whether the obligations of filial piety could be reconciled with Rosa's persistent habit of conniving at the escape of her father's prisoners. But whether these peculiarities are matters of praise or blame, it is at least certain that this adaptation of Dumas' novel gave genuine pleasure to the HAYMARKET audience on Saturday evening, and was received with a cordiality which bodes well for the prospects of this latest venture of the prosperous HAYMARKET management. There is no need to tell in any detail how Mr. Grundy, walking in the footsteps of the French romancist, provides this story of sentiment with a certain historical background, and blends with this the episode of Tulipomania in the Netherlands—not that fierce, speculative passion comparable with John Law's Mississippi mania and our own South Sea Bubble, which once brought the Hollanders to the brink of ruin, but the Dutch worship of this flower from a purely horticultural point of view, into which the older tulip frenzy is at this time (1672) supposed to have subsided. Boxtel is a rascally neighbour, who watches Van Baerle's proceedings, extracts tulip secrets from his too confiding rival, and when the latter is cast into prison on a false charge of plotting with his godfather, Cornelis de Witt, against the newly elected Stadholder William of Orange, endeavours to steal the long coveted black tulip and secure to himself the magnificent prize of 100,000 florins offered by the Haarlem Horticultural Society. But he has reckoned without the beautiful Rosa, who, falling in love with her father's captive, plants one of his precious bulbs in a flower pot, which she watches with the tenderness of Isabella for her pot of basil, till the final expanding of the jet black blossom proclaims the solution of the long studied horticultural problem. The scenes between Rosa and Van Baerle—their furtive conferences at the barred wicket of his cell, their persecutions at the hands of the morose

jailer, Gryphus, and their schemes for thwarting the machinations of the wily Boxtel, are the most interesting features in the play. The position grows dark when Boxtel, profiting by his visits to his friend, the jailer, contrives to make off with the precious flower; but Rosa manages to secure the prison keys and sets the captive free just in time to turn up with him at the great fete in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and expose the fictitious claims of Boxtel to the great prize. This stage in the story brings us to the fifth act, in which the sagacious and kindly Stadholder—who was destined long afterwards, in association with his beloved consort, Queen Mary, to rule over this realm, takes upon himself to hear the evidence and decide the case, with what result will be easily guessed. The great flower show and fete, with its dances, its brilliant pageantry, and its wealth of colour revealed in their full glory when the curtains of the Royal pavilion are finally thrown back, are very beautiful and striking, and surely never was seen on the stage a prettier sight than Miss Winifred Emery in her picturesque national wedding costume. As in the case of Mr. Barrie's Little Minister, the touch of quaint eccentricity in the character of Van Baerle brings the part within Mr. Cyril Maude's range, though the portrait is not wanting in sentiment and feeling of a quiet kind. Miss Winifred Emery's Rosa is a pure delight, and Mr. Sydney Valentine's surly jailer a very imaginative performance; while Mr. Frederick Harrison, in his splendid State costume, is a very imposing, as well as a very pleasing, personage. The less conspicuous characters are, without an exception, very carefully played by Mr. Mark Kinghorne, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Samuel Johnson, Mr. J. S. Blythe, Mr. J. H. Brewer and Mrs. E. H. Brooke.

The annual net gains of the THÉÂTRE FRANCAIS go on increasing—last year they reached a total in round numbers of 800,000 francs, equal to 32,000/. divisible among a company of twenty-eight persons. Yet the *sociétaires* are dissatisfied, and talk of the "ruin" impending over the famous theatre which still glories in the name of the Maison de Molière, and when they look abroad and take note of the splendid salaries and shares earned by stars like Madame Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin they certainly find reason for their discontent. In the statement of the division of profits last year, the leading actors, M. Mounet Sully and M. Worms, head the list with rather less than 1,700/. each, while Madame Reichenberg and Madame Baretta, the two principal actresses, receive each a little under that sum.

It is true that each *sociétaires* on retiring becomes entitled to a life annuity of 200/. But even taking this into account, together with some minor advantages, the remuneration seems paltry when compared with the salary earned by many a performer on our stage of far less distinction. What will they think of the announcement that Mrs. Beerbohm Tree has just been engaged by the long-headed and enterprising impresario, Mr. Charles Morton, to recite a poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling nightly at the PALACE Theatre at a salary of 100/. a week, which that lady has generously promised to hand over to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the benefit of the widows and children of officers and men killed in the war in South Africa?

Except writing a good play, there is probably nothing more difficult for a dramatic author than inventing a good title. The best thanks of the playwright will, therefore, be due to the author of

*The Wrong Mr. Wright*, with which the STRAND Theatre will re-open its doors on Monday. Obviously, a title like this is capable of endless variations. All that seems needed is to give a name for the hero which is susceptible of a similar article. *The Fair Mr. Dark* will at once suggest itself, together with *The Tall Mr. Short*, *The Brave Mr. Coward*, and *The Fierce Mr. Weak*. Now that the authors of *The Gaiety Girl*, *The Circus Girl*, *The A. B. C. Girl*, *The Runaway Girl*, and other musical comedies have well-nigh exhausted the capabilities of the article *Mr.* a new title seems to be well worth their attention.

TERRY'S Theatre re-opened on Monday under the management of Mr. Scott-Buist, with a play by Mr. N. Parker, entitled *Captain Birchell's Luck*. The play is said to be a revised and partly re-written version of a play by Mr. Parker at the VAUDEVILLE Theatre seven years ago, under the title of *Chris; or, A Wasted Life*. Its story bears a resemblance to that of Mr. Pinero's *Money-Spinner*. It presents several strong situations, and is well acted by Mr. Scott-Buist and his company. As the author has now provided his play with a happy ending, it is the place of the sombre dénouement of the original version, it may be, that it is destined to win more favour than it has hitherto enjoyed. It met with a cordial reception at the hands of the audience on Monday, and will doubtless hold its ground till the return of Mr. Edward Terry and his company.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has determined upon opening on Friday, the 18th inst., for the opening of the luxurious and comfortable new theatre in Charing Cross Road which is to bear his name. It is not usual to produce new plays amidst the bustle and excitement of an occasion of this kind. Mr. Wyndham will, however, willingly confide himself for the present to a revival of *David Bellamy*, in which he will repeat his immensely popular impersonation.

The new play by "George Fleming," which is to succeed *The Moonlight Blossom* at the PRINCE OF WALES' Theatre, is called *The Canary*. It is, like Dr. Ibsen's famous *Peer Gynt*, a story of a wife who rebels against being treated like a household pet, and longs for self-cultivation and independence. Hence the significance of the title. Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Forbes Robertson will be the man and wife in question.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau falls the next year, so preparations begin this month. The parts are being allotted, and in most cases will fall to fresh people, recent representatives having grown too old or otherwise unsuitable. For instance, Mater will not again represent our Lord, owing to advancing age and infirmities. There seems some danger that the Play will lose much of its primitive charm and devotion owing to the fresh arrangement being made to meet modern requirements. Instead of the performances being entirely outdoors, a large iron theatre is being built where the spectators will sit under cover, although the stage remains in the open air. A still greater innovation will be a service of electric motor-cars, bringing visitors from Oberam to half an hour, whilst a regular tourists' office to assign lodgings will be opened in the village. A larger crowd of spectators than ever is expected, judging by the applications already received. Twenty-eight performances will be given, beginning on May 20 and closing at the end of September.



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Black Satin, " "	38 6	Black Satin,

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## The War in the Magazines

## WHAT IS TO COME

MR. EDWARD DICEY is foremost among those who have already begun to speculate as to what is to come when our supremacy has once been firmly established in South Africa. The danger which is present in his mind is that we may be tempted to be too magnanimous to a fallen foe, and conclude peace before the objects for which we went to war have been fully secured. This, he seems to think, is a very real danger. He wants to see the Boer armies disbanded and disarmed, the forts razed to the ground, and a military occupation of Pretoria and Bloemfontein—not out of any spirit of vindictiveness, but for the simple reason that in this prosaic world magnanimity is apt to be mistaken for pusillanimity.

We have the power to carry on the war till the resistance of the Boers is crushed; and by so doing we shall in the end have secured the peace and prosperity of South Africa, have upheld the credit of England, and have consolidated the British Empire, the mightiest agency for the cause of civilisation, humanity, and progress which the world has known. All that is needed for complete success is that we should be true to ourselves, and, having gone to war, should refuse to make peace until our work is done—our object achieved.

## THE WAR AND AFTER

The crisis in South Africa is dealt with by two writers in the *Fortnightly*, who both prefer to write anonymously. The first article, "A South African Settlement," is distinctly optimistic in tone. It looks forward confidently to the time when "sooner or later, at the cost, it may be, of much blood and certainly of a vast amount of treasure, England will be able to show a 'clean slate' in South Africa." President Kruger has thrown the gauntlet down and left us free to rearrange the political map of South Africa, and by his act has "helped, in a material fashion, to consolidate Great Britain and her Colonies in either hemisphere more than could ever have been done by half a score of peaceful colonial conferences in the Metropolis." It is a good thing, thinks the author, to have driven Boer diplomats, allied with Continental intriguers, Irish malcontents, and the whole crew of motley conspirators against the British Crown, into the open, and he has no doubt as to the issue. But granted that the Republics disappear from the political map, what then? The Free State, he thinks, should not lose territory but autonomy. It should be placed under the direct control of the High Commissioner of South Africa as a distinct territorial district, but the Transvaal, because its sins are greater, would need to be dealt with more vigorously. An Alsace and Lorraine should be taken from it, and its southern boundary be a line drawn from Mafeking on the west to Komatik Poort on the east. The present frontier gives the Boer too many advantages, strategic and otherwise. With this new arrangement, with the country under the direct control of the High Commissioner, and the President, as in the Free State, a nominee of the Imperial Government, the Boers' wings of ambition would have been considerably clipped—the more so because the substantial strip of territory placed between the Orange River Sovereignty and the Transvaal would be a sufficient guarantee against plots and treason in the future. It is all a little premature, perhaps, but there is nothing like looking ahead.

## DOUBTFUL FRIENDS

The second writer does little more than review the military situation, giving by the way also a carefully tabulated statement of the organisation, composition, and principal commanders of the Army Corps now being embarked, but he concludes with a strong indictment of the Cape and its politics. The political situation in the Cape, he justly says, causes greater anxiety than any passing military difficulties which for the moment confront our troops.

Allowance will be made for the delicate position in which the Cape Ministry finds itself placed. The Dutch population of the Cape is 265,000; the British only 194,000. Under these circumstances enthusiastic espousal of the Imperial cause is not expected from a Ministry which is responsible to the Dutch majority in the House of Assembly; and when Mr. Schreiner expressed the hope that the Colony would remain neutral, the Imperial Government made no sign of remonstrance. But neutrality must make itself respected. During the Franco-German War both Switzerland and Belgium mobilised their forces to protect their frontiers from violation by the belligerents. The Cape Colony has seen its frontiers crossed, its garrisons attacked, its property confiscated, Kimberley, the seat of its great mineral industry beleaguered, and yet its Government has taken no step in self-defence, except under compulsion from Sir Alfred Milner. The Volunteer forces were not called out until October 17—nearly a week after the first violation of territory. The humiliating position in which Kimberley and Mafeking are now placed might have been avoided had the Cape Ministry acted with the vigour expected from a self-respecting community, able and willing to defend itself from aggression.

## DURBAN AS IT WAS

One of the most interesting contributions to an excellent number of *Cornhill* is the first instalment of Sir John Robinson's "South African Reminiscences." Sir John Robinson, late Premier of Natal, went out to South Africa fifty years ago, when the voyage was made by sailing ship—when 117 days were occupied going from London to Natal, and 98 days from Plymouth to Durban, with bad food and shocking accommodation the whole time. Here is his impression of Durban as it was then:

On a sand-mound above the landing-place stood a little blockhouse, with its garrison of a dozen redcoats, who then sufficed to uphold the majesty of British rule at that remote outpost of the Empire. Two or three old caravans of a type now extinct peeped harmlessly out of the undergrowth. Three or four small-thatched cottages, with a more solid brick building in their midst—the Custom-house—represented commerce and civilisation on the threshold of the colony. A winding track, deep in sand, led for two miles through a jungly thicket mantled with sheets of gorgeous convolvulus to what was supposed to be the "town." Durban then consisted only of about a score or so of thatched shanties with walls of "wattle and daub," scattered about a trackless waste of blown sand, with clumps and patches of "bush" to redeem it from desolation. It was an uncommon thing for new arrivals to wonder from end to end of the place without knowing that they were there. The immigrants were mostly encamped in tents pitched on the out-knolls of the bush, the rough wooden "barrack" provided for their accommodation being wholly inadequate for their needs. Some of them, who might have a little money in their pockets, were fortunate enough to secure tenancy of such small hovels (for to English eyes they were nothing better) as might have been erected and left by predecesors. Rougher or humbler abodes could hardly be imagined, and yet to women of gentle nurture they seemed havens of rest and comfort after the ships they had left. Nothing by way of domicile could be more crude. The floors were of mud smoothed over with cowdung. Walls might or might not be whitewashed. Doors and window-places might or might not be filled in with planks, calico, or matting. Ceilings were not. The little enclosure outside, which did duty for "cooking," might or might not be roofed in, but it was certainly without grate or stove. Fires were lit upon the ground, and lits of stone held up the frying-pan, pot, or kettle which sufficed for culinary purposes. As for food, that was as it might be. Happy they who could manage to make and bake a loaf that was not leaden or a "scone" that could be masticated.

"It is something," says Sir John, "fifty years later to feel that one has witnessed life under such primitive, if not Arcadian, conditions."

## The Royal Society of British Artists

THE vitality of this Society is convincingly proved by the roll of its membership, which is fuller than ever, while candidates are awaiting admission. Not fewer than a hundred and fifty gentlemen have the right to exhibit on the well-constructed Gallery, and most of them exercise it. Mr. Spenlove-Spenlove, indeed, has a special exhibition, tributing two capital landscapes as well as sixty or more pictures," notes of the picturesque spots in Europe, and a miniature display that will increase a rapidly rising reputation.

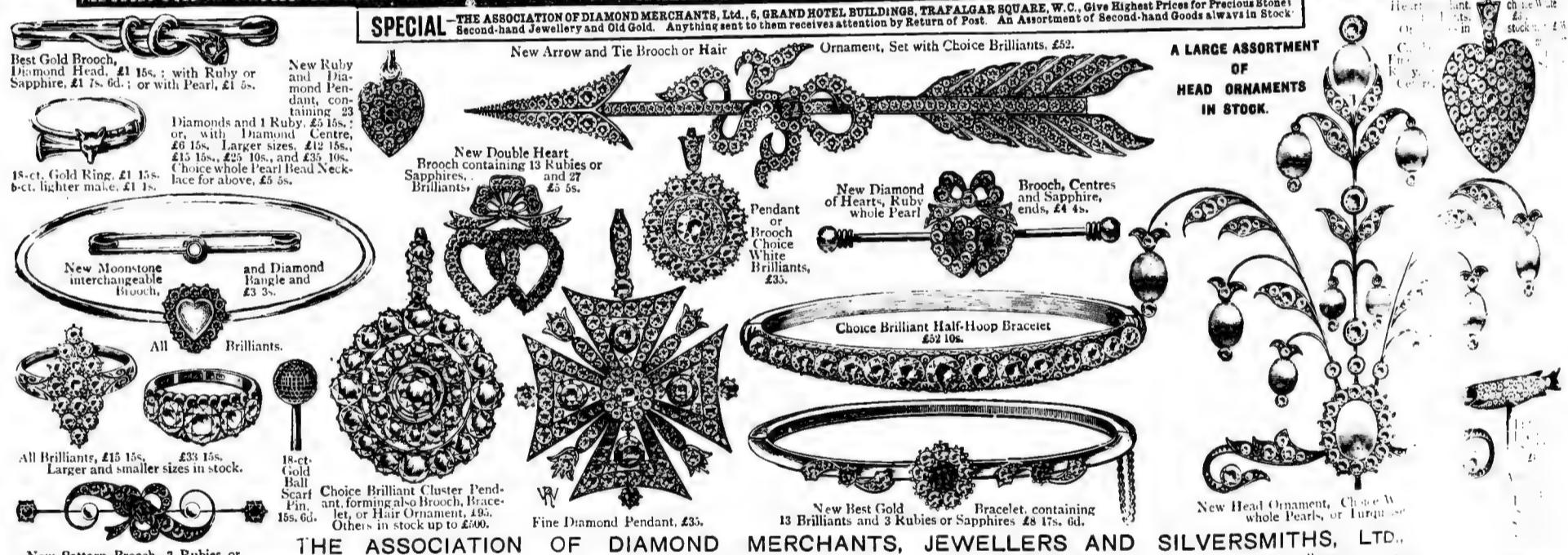
It is curious that the large and more striking pictures are not the most satisfactory. Mr. Prescott-Davies's "Flight of the Cross" is an adaptation to Eve of Mr. Holman Hunt's "The Shadow of the Cross." But why does Mr. L. W. M. Dunn, in his absurd blunder of painting Adam with his wife Eve?—an error which has been consecrated by nearly every artist who has painted Adam. The grouping, though weak, is not bad. Mr. L. W. M. Dunn's "Salomé" (as the catalogue has it) is a masterpiece. In treatment of subject it reminds one of Flaxman's "Simeon" and of many "Liliths," English and German, seen in current exhibitions; but while neither of these has been done with the skill of Flaxman, we recognise the *Salomé* of Flaxman in the draperies and the grouping. The "Salomé" is something of a masterpiece. The "Venus and Cupid" of Mr. Abbott Handerson Thayer is something of a masterpiece. The pose and figure of Venus, like that of Flaxman's "Venus and Cupid," are borrowed from Titian; the colour is subdu'd, and the absence of life curiously accentuated. Finally, in our list of pictures, we must protest against the rendering of Sir Wyke's "The Cathedral." The colour is poor, and the composition is not in keeping with the subject. The "Cathedral" is a picture of interest and impressive cathedral interiors, but the colour is poor, and the composition is not in keeping with the subject.

A few pictures claim special attention. The first among these is "A Winter Evening," by Mr. Caley Robinson. The motive of the picture is the contrast between the glow of the sunset fire and the cold—perhaps over-accentuated—light of the setting sun. The picture is characteristic of the painter. We have here the same three sisters as he has shown us before, the same still, upright, or "abandoned" poses, the same do-nothing, melancholy air that suggests not a pleasant interior but a lunatic asylum. Yet the work is masterly, alike in emphasis of drawing, in ordered swing of decorative colour, and in general individuality. In spite of its partial unattractiveness, the picture is the most remarkable and the most popular in the exhibition. There is a capital piece of decoration—ship and sea and sky—broadly and strongly wrought in powerful colours, in Mr. Martin Bruce's "Pioneers;" Mr. Kneen's "Child at the Window" is a rapid and masterly sketch, low in tone and distinguished in manner; Mr. Haïté contributes small landscape studies of excellent quality; and Mr. Grace others not less charming in their way; Mr. Gore, Mr. Titcomb, Mr. W. H. J. Boot, and Mr. Terrell Williams all contribute noticeable works—"Landing Fish," by the last-named, being a picture of considerable promise.

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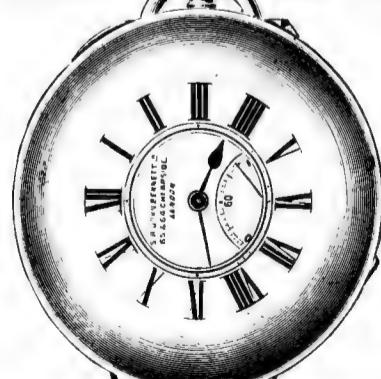
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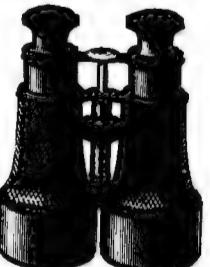
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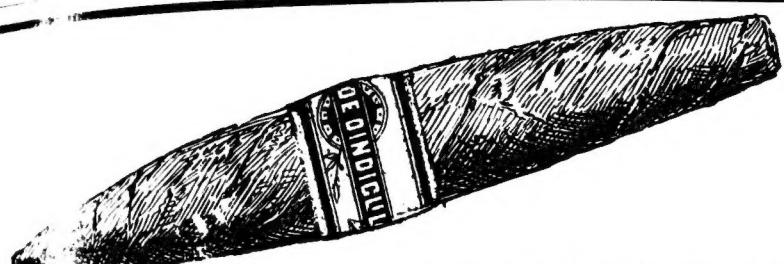
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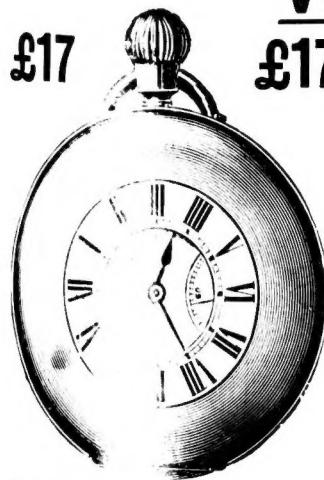


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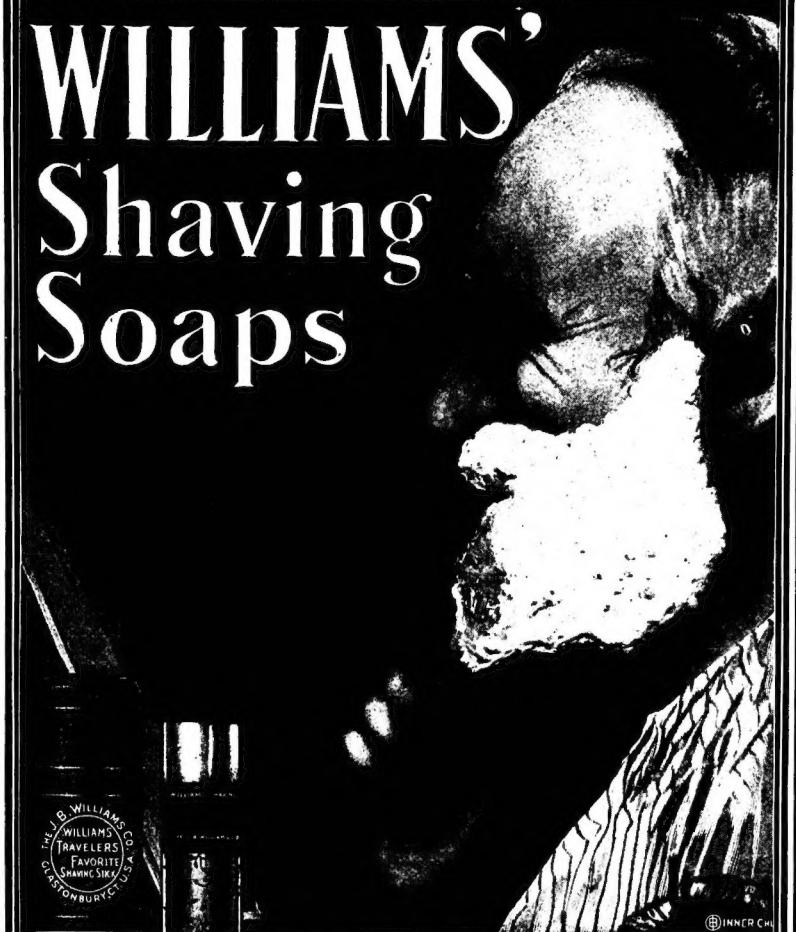
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## Rural Notes

## THE SEASON

THREE very dry weeks and then an unusually wet one. Three weeks of under average temperature, and then a spell of mildness during which fires were "let to go out" and the gas-lit rooms of an evening felt oppressive. That, if brief, is the record of October, which for the rest may be remembered as a month favourable to the farm. Wheat was got in under the best of conditions, and the rain that followed was the very thing for the germination of the grain. Potato-lifting was commenced in earnest before the rains, and good threshings of new wheat and barley were accomplished in ideal weather—crisp and sharp and dry. It will do no harm now if November be observed on the farm for the most part as a month of rest. A little slackening on somewhat over-liberal grain deliveries

would only serve the excellent purpose of steadyng the market, while it is not perhaps expedient to increase the wheat acreage when wheat itself is selling for less than 30s. per qr. The health of live stock on the farm is now for the most part excellent, and the rain will freshen up the grass for such hardy cattle and sheep as are still "out."

## LAND SALES

The number of land sales during the nine months, January to September inclusive, was very large, and October's returns show both frequent sales and high prices. No wonder that Mr. R. Peck, of the Auctioneers' Institute, congratulates the country "upon almost unexampled prosperity." From the auctioneer's point of view this is clear, but how about the country gentleman? If landed estates are changing hands to an extent almost unexampled someone must be selling them, and an unprecedented change in country

ownerships is not wholly to the national advantage. It takes longer to build up than local name, and is more worth having. Even in a London suburb the real estate has been known for ten years in a vastly different position as an absolute newcomer, and in the rural districts it takes a generation to settle down.

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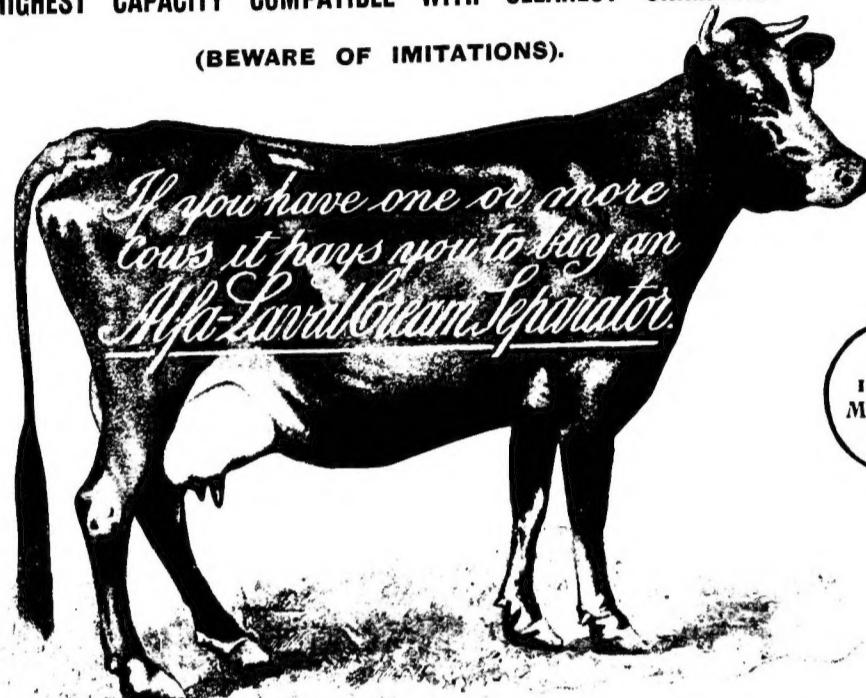
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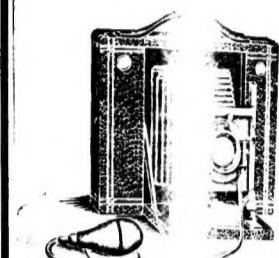
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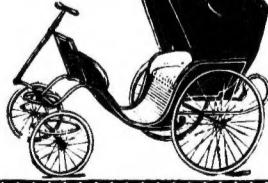
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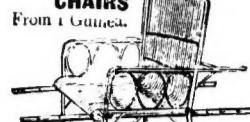
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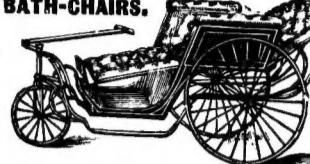
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89, BOLD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

TELEPHONE NO. 5,271, CERRARD, LONDON

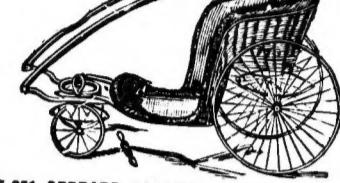
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